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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cooler.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,507. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks erratic.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c.; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—England is straining every nerve to move her troops to South Africa. She is unprepared for war, and her condition is said to be like that of the United States just before the blockade of Havana. The preparations of the Boers are said to be complete. A London paper says that President Krüger has cabled an appeal to the Queen to prevent bloodshed. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, in addressing his constituents, said England cannot claim sovereignty, nor can the Transvaal claim independence; both sides have made statements which cannot be maintained by either. Beerbohm Tree's new play, "King John," was successfully presented in London. Perry Belmont and a number of other prominent Americans and Englishmen sailed for New York on the Teutonic yesterday. An anchor and buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition" was found on King Charles Island, north of Sweden. The commander of the Detroit reports that the situation in Venezuela is very critical; he sailed for Puerto Cabello, where, it is believed, a decisive battle is impending between the rebels under Gen. Castro and the Government troops. The Lorraine, a new French liner, 580 feet long, was successfully launched at St. Nazaire, France. At the trial in Belgrade of Knezevic, who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia, the prisoner formally exculpated the Radical leaders who were accused with him.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Yesterday in a bank at Palatine, near Chicago, Walter Lawton attacked the cashier, F. J. Filbert, with a tack hammer, mortally injuring him. In the attempt to capture the assailant he was shot in the abdomen, and may die. The motive was revenge.

Page 2.

John C. Sheehan's friends assert they have proof that Chief Devery's brother and Detective Grady openly boasted they would "do up" the Nevins leader just before they invaded the Pequod Club and started the fight yesterday morning.

Page 3.

It was decided yesterday to postpone the breakfast at Claremont in honor of Admiral Dewey until Monday, Oct. 2, if it is not entirely abandoned, so that the land parade on Sept. 30 may start at 11 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock.

Page 4.

The Mazet committee again took up the Ramapo contract yesterday, although it made short excursions into the general field of administrative work.

Page 5.

The Anti-Trust Conference projected by Gov. Sayers of Texas opened its meeting in St. Louis yesterday.

Four girls who drank birch beer in Hoboken on Monday night were made seriously ill. One of them has been unconscious ever since.

Page 8.

The New Yorks defeated the Pittsburg baseball nine at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns were beaten by the St. Louis team at Washington Park.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick watched the Shamrock sail yesterday. They were guests of Sir Thomas Lipton on board the Erin, which followed the yacht.

There is great interest among golf enthusiasts in the Westbrook tourney, which began near Islip, L. I., yesterday. R. Watson won the lowest net medal, with Harry B. Hollins second.

Miss Yatman finished her bicycle ride of 700 miles early yesterday morning. She covered the distance in 81 hours and 5 minutes, breaking the woman's record for each century. Although much exhausted at the finish, she quickly rallied.

Page 9.

Oneck Queen won the Willow Stakes, Bold Knight and Mynheer ran a dead heat, and Jinks, Cathedral, Semper Ego, and Loccochee won the other races at the Gravesend track yesterday.

Page 10.

Judgment for $21,147 was entered yesterday against Ellis H. Roberts in favor of his sister, Jane L. Brooks, on the report of Referee Daniel P. Ingraham.

Blanche Bourbon, wife of Emmanuel Bourbon, who is said to be related to the royal Bourbons of France, has been sued by New Orleans merchants for $22,061.

Page 11.

The sum of $1,270,000 from Cuba was delivered at the Sub-Treasury yesterday under an escort of soldiers.

An important purchase of water-front property, said to be on behalf of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was announced in Brooklyn yesterday.

Gen. Shafter has notified transport companies that thousands of men at St. Michael have money and must get away at once. Major Ray reports the Cape Nome gold fields as wonderfully rich.

Page 14.

The telephone figured largely in the capture of an alleged burglar at Bath Beach yesterday.

The new battleship Kearsarge will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning for Boston. Her official trial will take place over the Cape Ann course on Monday.

A report from the Board of Borough Superintendents was read at the meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, recommending changes in the system of licensing teachers.

Eli Bernays, testifying before the State Commerce Commission on the subject of grain elevator charges at this port, says such are reasonable and that the city's export trade has actually increased.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
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Amusements.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

I. W. & B. Bernheim Present the Monument to Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.—At a called meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, held in the Columbia Building at noon to-day, an offer made by I. W. and Bernard Bernheim to place a statue of Thomas Jefferson in one of Louisville's parks, preferably Central Park, was accepted.

The statue will be of bronze, nine feet in height, standing on a bronze pedestal, also nine feet high, which will rest upon a subbase of American granite six feet high, the whole work being twenty-four feet in height and costing, when completed, $50,000.

The sculptor is Moses Ezekiel, who is a Virginian by birth, although for more than a quarter of a century he has resided in Rome. Among the best specimens of his art are the bust of Washington, in the Cincinnati Art Museum, the statue of Columbus at Chicago, the eleven marble statues in the niches of the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, the bust of James E. Murdoch in the Public Library of Cincinnati, the monument to religious liberty in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and the bust of Cardinal Hohenohe.

WIFE REBELS AT CURFEW PLAN.

Seeks Divorce from the Husband Who Sent Her to Bed at 8.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20.—Because, as she says, her husband, Albert Evers, made her go to bed at 8 o'clock each evening and refused to allow her to go to church, Mrs. Maude B. Evers, a school teacher, has filed a bill in the Superior Court asking that she be divorced and decreed a share of her husband's property. The value of this she estimates at $20,000.

He always insisted, she declares, that she should retire at 8 o'clock in the evening, and, furthermore, refused to allow her to receive callers. When she expressed a desire to go to church, she says, he swore at her and compelled her to go to bed.

ENGLAND IS NOT READY TO FIGHT.

Forces at Arsenals and Dockyards Straining Every Nerve.

BOERS' PREPARATIONS MADE

Little Doubt That Orange Free State Will Join Transvaal.

Its Volksraad to Meet To-day—Martial Law May Be Proclaimed by the Boers at Once.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Despite all outward show of calm, Great Britain is in practically the same condition to-day as was the United States a few weeks before the opening of the war with Spain. Beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve the military officials are working night and day, preparing for the signal to begin hostilities, whether that comes or not.

England does not intend to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. While Lord Salisbury remains quiet at home in Hatfield House, Mr. Chamberlain is buried in work at the Colonial Office, and double forces at the Royal Arsenal and dock yards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the Cape.

It may be set down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters and the Colonial Office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless. The report that Great Britain had demanded the dismantlement of the forts at Johannesburg, together with a material reduction in the armament of the burghers, the Colonial Office to-day would neither confirm nor deny, although it is much doubted.

Meanwhile the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, who returned this morning from Dublin, has held long conferences with Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, Field Marshal, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, Adjutant General to the Forces, and the activity at headquarters is reflected in the Contract, Supply, and Transport Departments.

At Woolwich activity increases daily, especially in the Ordnance Department, where Maxim guns, Lyddite shells, balloon equipments, gas reservoirs, wagons for limelight apparatus, water-carts, ambulances, army wagons, and other paraphernalia of modern warfare are being hurried forward.

While rumors of the reassembling of Parliament are current, it is recalled that in the Afghan war, in 1878, Great Britain declared war first and then assembled Parliament.

This evening the Marquis of Lansdowne issued a strict order to the staff of the War Office warning all subordinates to refrain from giving the press any information without the authority of their superiors and calling attention to previous breaches of duty in this respect, which, the order says, will be no longer tolerated."

Advices from Cape Town this evening are to the effect that the Afrikanders declare that the Transvaal will not yield further, and that if the imperial Government does not recede from its present position war is inevitable. The South African News supports the contention of the Transvaal that the convention of 1884 abolished the suzerainty.

According to other advices, the burghers are rapidly going into laager, while the exodus from Johannesburg yesterday reached 1,000 persons. The Stock Exchange at Johannesburg has resolved to close the moment martial law is proclaimed, but all current contracts will be carried out until the proclamation suspending all business. In the meantime the merchants are erecting barricades in front of their shop windows.

At Pretoria the interest seems to be centred in the meeting of the Orange Free State Volksraad to-morrow (Thursday,) which, it is hoped, may somehow suggest a modus vivendi that would save the situation.

On the other hand, advices from Bloemfontein announce the arrival there of a large number of members of the Raad, adding that the result of to-morrow's sitting is already agreed upon, as the Orange Free State will throw in its lot with the Transvaal, all the Free State burghers being fully armed and ready to start at a moment's notice.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says that 450 persons left by one train today.

THE TRANSVAAL IS READY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Boer preparations are as complete as the Government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time.

"It is understood that the dispatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer officers are urging the Government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by a successful military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

MR. KRUEGER TO THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"President Krüger has cabled a strong personal appeal to the Queen, beseeching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. It is about a column in length and is an attempt to awaken the consciences of the English. He is said to have addressed the monarch as "Dear Queen."

VERNON-HARCOURT FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Right Hon. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal member of Parliament for West Monmouthshire and former leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons, in the course of an address to his constituents this evening, in New Tredegar, said he could not read the persistent attempts of the war press to aggravate the Transvaal situation without indignation and reprobation.

"Great Britain," said the speaker, "cannot claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal, when she has only partial suzerainty, and President Krüger cannot claim for the Transvaal the position of an international sovereign State. Both sides, therefore, have made allegations which cannot be maintained by either."

Sir William declared that there was no casus belli, and expressed the hope that a shameful catastrophe might be averted.

ENGLISHMEN BELLIGERENT.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Several warlike speeches were made yesterday by members of the House of Commons.

William Hayes Fisher, a Junior Lord of the Treasury and formerly Secretary of Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Government leader, now representing Fulham in the Conservative interest, in the course of an address last evening at Kenilworth, said:

"The sands have already run through the glass for President Krüger. We must have enough troops in Africa when the ultimatum is presented to insure the achievement of our objects. Then, perhaps, the Boers will listen to reason and not enter upon an unequal contest, nor invite us to inflict a crushing defeat and to take their cherished country from them."

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War and Member of Parliament for Dover, addressing his constituents last evening, likened himself in official knowledge to a full bottle, but said he must not allow the contents to escape. He declared that the Government's duty was plain, and that Ministers would not shirk their responsibility.

Sir Walter Peace, Agent General for Natal, addressing the Australian mining officials at Earl's Court, London, also referred to the probability of war. He said he hoped peace was still possible, but that if war came he prayed that the sword might never be sheathed until Great Britain had gone to the root of the evil which had caused the present difficulties.

THE FREE STATE'S ATTITUDE.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—It is reported here that Sir Alfred Milner has wired a courteous message to President Steyn, assuring him that the northward march of the British troops is not meant as a menace to the Orange Free State, and requesting to be informed regarding the latter's attitude.

Sir Alfred Milner's dispatch to President Steyn adds that the British and Transvaal Governments are still hopeful of a friendly settlement. Should this hope be disappointed, Sir Alfred says he looks to the Orange Free State to preserve strict neutrality and to prevent military intervention by any of its citizens.

"I am prepared to give formal assurance," continues the High Commissioner, "that in such case the integrity of the Orange Free State will be respected under all conditions. So far as her Majesty's Government is aware there is absolutely no cause to justify any disturbance of the friendly relations between Great Britain and the Orange Free State. Her Majesty's Government is animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the Orange Free State, and there is no truth in any suggestion that her Majesty's Government desires to impair the independence of that republic."

President Steyn, under the same date, (Sept. 19,) replies as follows:

"The Government of the Orange Free State shares Her Majesty's Government's hopefulness of a friendly settlement, and does not even now see that force is the only solution. Looking to the state of apprehension in South Africa, the Orange Free State Government regrets the dispatch of troops, but will do all it can to allay excitement.

"If the course pursued, following upon other military preparations on their borders, should, as is not improbable, be regarded by the burghers as a menace to the Orange Free State and cause a strong feeling of mistrust, and should unwished for developments arise therefrom, the responsibility will not rest with my Government. I will submit your Excellency's telegram to the Volksraad early."

He also says his Government would view with deep regret any disturbances of those friendly relations which had always existed between Great Britain and the Orange Free State.

Reliable information has been received here that a large command of Free State burghers has been concentrating near Boshof, on the Kimberley border. Two hundred burghers were dispatched to that point from Bloemfontein during the past week. If the Free State joins the Transvaal, the first battle is likely to be fought at Boshof.

The Cape Cabinet has determined to prolong the session of the Assembly indefinitely, so that it may be sitting when hostilities begin.

THE BOERS' PLAN OF ACTION.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The second edition of The Morning Post contains a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Sept. 19, saying:

"I have never known the situation to be graver. The Boers only await two days' rain on the Veldt before beginning hostilities. They are determined on war and consider they can expect nothing else after the last dispatch, and are prepared to face the consequences."

The correspondent then describes in detail the Boers' elaborate border preparations, which appear more thorough and formidable than heretofore believed. He says the Orange Free State officers at Pretoria have devised a combined plan of action, which, he adds, includes seizing Majuba, Laing's Nek, and Newcastle, Natal, the moment the ultimatum arrives.

BELGIANS TO AID THE BOERS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that at a meeting of Belgians there a corps was enthusiastically formed to help the Boers in case of war.

Secretary of State Reitz is quoted as saying that in case of war the aliens could remain in the Transvaal provided they guaranteed their good behavior.

The presence of the Orange Free State officers at Pretoria is confirmed. Numerous Field Cornets are at the Boer capital.

PORTUGAL MAY BE INVOLVED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, asserts that the Portuguese officials at Risanto-Garcia have arrested some Boer officials on the charge of constructing a laager in Portuguese territory.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20.—The arrest of Boer officials by the Portuguese is regarded as likely to create serious complications.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER DISPATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The second edition of The Times prints a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated yesterday, saying:

"Outwardly, Johannesburg is quiet. The prevailing feeling, however, is one of intense uneasiness, owing to the possibility of martial law being proclaimed at any moment. It probably will be proclaimed at the end of the week. It is said that when this is done the Government will insist on all persons unfavorable to the Boers leaving within forty-eight hours."

The same correspondent says that a person having access to the inner circles at Pretoria tells him that a further dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, was handed to the Transvaal Government Sept. 18, demanding the dismantlement of the Boer forts, the reduction of the armament by 75 per cent., and that nothing be said regarding this. The Boers are greatly perturbed and are keeping the matter secret until they have decided on a plan of action.

The same rumor was current in London yesterday, but nothing has been ascertained tending to confirm it, and, in spite of The Times correspondent's reiteration, it is looked upon as improbable.

TRANSVAAL TO INCREASE DUTIES.

Some American Goods Said to be Not Properly Packed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Consul General James G. Stowe, at Cape Town, reports that the Government of the South African Republic is taking action toward an increase of duties on such articles as blankets, boots and shoes, leather, harness, hats and caps, paraffine oil, &c. The increase is from 7½ per cent. ad valorem to 10 per cent. The suspension of duties on goods caused a scarcity of revenue.

In dealing with the subject of trade openings in South Africa, he says that American doors and sashes are not properly packed or crated, and the railroads refuse to carry them except at owner's risk. "As the United States," he adds, "exports the bulk of doors and sashes, the makers should be very careful in packing."

Manchester Troops Reach Natal.

DURBAN, Natal, Sept. 20.—The First Battalion of the Manchester Regiment has arrived here on the steamer Goth and immediately proceeded to Pietermaritzburg. The crowds present cheered the troops, who responded.

Canadians Want to Volunteer.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 20.—Col. Hughes of Lindsay has undertaken to raise a regiment of Canadians for service in the Transvaal should war break out. In a letter to The Press he says the Hon. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, has promised to raise a proportionate number of men from among his fellow-countrymen in Quebec. The Twelfth York Rangers, raised in the neighborhood of Toronto, have already asked to be sent to South Africa.

Outlanders Want War at Once.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—It is reported that the Outlander Council, as the result of meetings held at Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg, has decided to address a communication to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, urging the imperial Government to break off negotiations with the Transvaal. The reasons for this action are that "the severe distress prevailing may compel the remaining Outlanders to accept any compromise offered, that loyal British subjects are becoming discontented, and that great unrest exists among the natives."

ITALY TELLS KRUEGER TO YIELD

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Government in reply to Mr. Krüger's request for intervention, has advised him to yield.

Boer Women to Appeal to the Queen.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20.—The Bund of Women is preparing a peace appeal to Queen Victoria.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY TO ACT.

Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen said yesterday that the Holland Society at its next meeting, Oct. 10, would certainly take up the question of the trouble between Great Britain and the Transvaal and would adopt resolutions of sympathy with the Boers. An appeal in behalf of the Boers is to be drawn up by ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society, and himself. This will be submitted to the society at its October meeting for action, and the society will probably decide to issue the appeal to the public.

"The members of the Holland Society," said Judge Van Hoesen, "regard Great Britain's treatment of the Boers as outrageous. The citizens of Dutch descent are not alone in this belief. The majority of all the people think the same way. The Germans here are just as much in favor of the Boers as the Dutch are. The Irish also are heartily in sympathy with the Boers. In fact, every man who sides with the weak against the oppressor is of the same way of thinking. It is only a plain case of Great Britain robbing the people of the Transvaal. The Boer land has gold in it and the English want that gold. That is all there is to it. It is on a par with Great Britain's attempt to rob Venezuela. She would have succeeded in that attempt except for Cleveland. It is likely, if he were now President, he would take some action in the present case."

G. W. Van Siclen of the Holland Society recently circulated a petition to be presented to President McKinley, praying him to extend an offer of mediation by the United States. Treasurer Theodore M. Banta received a few days ago a cable dispatch from the General Dutch Alliance of Dordrecht, Holland, stating that the people of Holland would appreciate a public meeting in New York expressing sympathy for the Boers.

WED ONLY TO SPITE RIVALS.

Mrs. Hardy, in Her Divorce Suit, Says She Was Discarded the Day After Her Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—A novel theory of marriage is disclosed in the suit for divorce which Mrs. Florence L. Hardy has brought against her husband, George M. Hardy.

Five years ago Hardy was a candidate among several others for her hand. They were married in Baltimore and rode down together to the station to take the train for Washington.

When they alighted, according to her statement, Hardy told her that they must part. To her astonished demand for an explanation he replied that he did not want a wife, but that he could not bear the thought of her marrying any one else. He had therefore proposed marriage to her with a view to keeping the other aspirants from winning the prize.

He tried to make her see the advantages of this scheme, but she would not, and finally he lost patience and left her to puzzle it out as best she could.

He never returned.

Hardy's scheme for freezing out the other candidates was successful for five years, for Mrs. Hardy had to wait before she could sue for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion.

BIG HOTEL FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Pennsylvania Railroad to-day closed a deal with a syndicate headed by William G. Huey, Select Councilman of Philadelphia, for the purchase of an extensive ocean front tract of land, on which a million-dollar hotel structure is to be erected within a short time. Negotiations have been pending for a long time, the property being held at $250,000 six months ago. To-day $360,000 was paid. The land has a frontage of 1,350 feet on the strand and extends 600 feet deep. Fifty thousand dollars will be expended in beautifying the grounds alone.

The tract is located in Chelsea, the prettiest suburb of the city, where three large hotels were erected last year. It covers four entire squares, and the hotel, of fireproof construction, will be located in the centre. Abutting on the ground a new station will be erected as a terminal for the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will put on a special train service between here and New York and Philadelphia.

WALTER B. DURYEA STRONGER.

Walter B. Duryea, who submitted to a surgical operation at Roosevelt Hospital Monday for a broken back, was much improved this morning. He is much stronger than at any time since the operation, and his hope of recovery continues to brighten.

Mr. Duryea is the son of E. E. Duryea, the starch manufacturer, of Glen Cove, L. I.

A GIFT FROM SPAIN'S QUEEN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.—The Queen Regent of Spain has presented the Spanish Casino at Tampa 600 books for its library for public use. The books arrived last Sunday on the Havana steamer.

They were sent as a mark of the Queen's appreciation of the kindly manner in which the Spanish population of that city was treated during the recent war.

HEAVY RAIN ON LONG ISLAND.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 20.—The very heavy rainstorm of last night caused considerable damage in this place and vicinity. The dams on the grounds of the Long Island Country Club were carried away and three fine fishing ponds emptied. Nets have been spread above and below the breaks in the dams to save the fish if possible. Travel on the road between Moriches and West Hampton is suspended.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—The Suffolk County Fair was spoiled last night by the rain, which greatly damaged the track, the exhibits, and the grounds. No trotting can take place to-day, and unless the track dries fast, the races may have to go over until Saturday and perhaps until Monday.

SCHLEY WANTS THE BROOKLYN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Admiral Schley wants to have his old flagship, the Brooklyn, on which he fought and won the battle of Santiago Bay, as the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, which he is to command. He is reported to have asked the President for this favor.

This does not mean that the Chicago, which is now the flagship of the squadron, will be taken from it. The probability is that if the Administration sees fit to grant Schley's request both vessels will be in the squadron.

There is no great need of a strong squadron in the North Atlantic, and as the Administration has defended Schley's assignment to the South Atlantic on the ground that it is likely to become a highly important station, it will be only consistent to increase that squadron by adding one or two ships from the North Atlantic. If this is done Schley wants the Brooklyn to be one of them.

There are now eleven vessels regularly attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, and in the South Atlantic, which the Navy Department thinks is so soon to become important, there are only three—the Chicago, Wilmington, and Montgomery.

Each side of the Hudson is picturesque. From the Day Line one sees both sides.—Adv.

WHALEN ON RAPID TRANSIT

Makes Suggestions to President Orr Regarding Contracts.

SEEKS TO PROTECT THE CITY

Would Have Means for Carrying Packages and Wishes an Engineer Appointed as Supervisor.

Corporation Counsel Whalen last night made public a letter which he has sent to Alexander E. Orr, the President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, suggesting modifications which Mr. Whalen desires to have made in the form of the contract for the construction of the rapid transit system. This letter will be considered at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission which will be held this afternoon.

In beginning his letter Mr. Whalen explains his delay in approving the contract, which has been before him for over a year, by saying that "while the draftsman of the contract attempted to obviate the constitutional objection arising from the excess of the debt of the city over the limit prohibited by the Constitution, in my opinion he did not do so, and the contract as drafted was objectionable in the situation of the city's finances then existing."

"However, at the present time," he says, "fortunately the situation is entirely changed, and the city is now in a position, as I have stated, to undertake this work."

Mr. Whalen then alludes to his interview with George L. Rives of the commission and Edward M. Shepard, the commission's counsel. Of the objections which he pointed out in this interview, Mr. Whalen says, he regards some as of great importance, while others, though advisable, are not "of so vital a nature" as to justify him in withholding his approval from a contract in other respects desirable.

The first thing, Mr. Whalen says, which presented itself to his mind after an examination of the law and of the proposed contract, was that the city itself, through the law department, should have charge of all condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of property needed in the construction of the road. In suggesting that such a provision should be incorporated in the contract, Mr. Whalen says that condemnation proceedings can be conducted much more economically by his department than by the employment of outside counsel.

THE WHOLE QUESTION CHANGED.

Since the original Rapid Transit act was passed, Mr. Whalen says, the question of transportation of passengers and freight in cities has entirely changed its aspect.

"At the time of the passage of the act in question," he says, "and for a long time afterward, the only problem was supposed to be in such a case as this, the provision of a method for the speedy transportation of passengers alone; but it is now apparent that a railroad such as the one now in contemplation should, if possible, provide some means for the transportation of light parcels and packages, and especially, what is far more important, provide the space necessary for the installation of electric wires for lighting and telephone purposes, and to some extent for gas and sewer pipes.

"The result of such a construction as this would be not only that the public would derive the fullest benefit from the method of speedy transportation, but that the city itself would obtain a much more valuable property, not only from the mere financial sense of value, but also in the convenience it would afford for the laying of gas and water pipes, without disturbance of the street surface."

In view of the fact that the liability to be imposed upon the city will be an immense one, the Corporation Counsel suggests that the city should be represented upon the work by a supervising engineer, who could at all times advise the municipal authorities as to the progress and conduct of the work by the contractor. This suggestion, he says, does not imply any reflection upon the engineer employed by the commission, but the absence of such a supervising officer might expose the city authorities to criticism for a want of sufficient care and judgment in view of the magnitude of the undertaking. This suggestion, he says, contemplates the employment of a man of eminent rank to be selected by the Board of Estimate or such other body ts may be deemed advisable.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD.

Mr. Whalen makes several suggestions as to the construction of the road. The first is that the road be begun at the upper, rather than at the lower end of the city. This suggestion if carried out, he says, "would mean that the property in the upper part of the city, which is now almost inaccessible, and whose values are difficult to estimate, would be largely increased in value, all of which would necessarily result in great benefit to the city by increasing the margin of taxable property and thereby benefiting all the other boroughs alike by lowering the tax rate."

He also believes that the present terminus of the road, at the City Hall, should be changed to the Battery or South Ferry. This would not only be giving material help to the Borough of Richmond, he says, but also to a large portion of the Borough of Brooklyn, and would largely increase the convenience, pleasure, and comfort of the residents of those boroughs and persons doing business in the lower part of the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Whalen again calls attention to the necessity of inserting in the contract a provision referring especially to the labor law as amended by Capter 567 of the laws of this year. He also suggests that the specifications should be made clear to prevent misunderstanding during the progress of the work.

Further legislation may be necessary, Mr. Whalen says, to make the rapid transit law comply with some of the suggestions he makes, but he does not believe that any of them would necessitate long delay in beginning the work. Arrangements for the transmission of light packages, he says, would not alter the size or form of the tunnel, though it might affect the character of the rolling stock. Again, he says, while the commission has no right to construct conduits for electric wires, there is no reason why, if it is practicable, space should not be provided in which such conduits may be placed.

AN OFFER TO HELP.

In conclusion Mr. Whalen says:

"In connection with the suggestions I have made above, I desire to give you my assurance that I will in every way give such aid as is possible to this department for the accomplishment of the great work which has now become possible, to the end that by co-operation we may accomplish the result which the people now desire, and expect, but which up to the present time has not been realized.

"And rather than see the building of this great work delayed I would be willing to put aside some of the suggestions which I have mentioned, as, after all, the most important object to be attained at this time is the actual commencement of the work.

"I think, however, before the contract is finally approved by me as to form it would be well for you to consider the suggestions which I have made in the foregoing letter. I will be glad at any time to confer with you in relation thereto, and will devote all my efforts to assist you in the prompt commencement of the work.

"I believe that it is possible with a little diligence to advertise for bids in the month of October."

AMERICAN WILL TEACH SPANISH

Stands Higher than a Spaniard in Competition in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—America has triumphed over Spain again, and in her own sphere. In the contest for positions as teachers of Spanish in the High Schools, Percy B. Burnet, American, won first place, vanquishing Fernando Staud y Jiminez, Castilian, Spanish Consul in this city.

The contest was a close one, and both passed very high in the examination, which was held Sept. 9, and they will be given positions next Monday when instructions in Spanish begin. But Mr. Burnet will be rewarded by being assigned to two classes, in the South and West Division Schools, while Mr. Staud has only one in the North Division.

CHARGES AGAINST DR. HUNTER.

Mrs. Hunter Says If Any Are Made, American Railway Owners in Guatemala Preferred Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.—Mrs. W. Godfrey Hunter, wife of the American Minister to Guatemala, accompanied by her son, W. D. Hunter, Jr., arrived in Louisville at noon to-day from Guatemala City on a visit to her home in Kentucky. Mrs. Hunter's arrival at this time is interesting by reason of the fact that no longer ago than this morning telegrams from New Orleans appeared in the daily papers to the effect that American citizens in Guatemala had filed charges with the State Department against Dr. Hunter.

"I will say," said Mrs. Hunter, "that I am confident there can be no reasonable grounds for complaining of the administration of affairs in Guatemala as conducted by Dr. Hunter. I suspect, if there have been complaints, they come from the managers of the Guatemala Northern Railway Company, who are all Americans.

"The foundation of the whole thing lies in the fact that, when the present President of Guatemala came into power he found his country in debt $50,000,000. Much of this was owed to Americans, Germans, and Englishmen. The President is a progressive man, and he is making every effort to raise money to pay off this enormous amount of claims, but, so far, he has been able to accomplish but little in the task of discharging the national obligations.

"Besides, it is unreasonable to expect that all the American claims would be paid before the British or German creditors are considered."

A POST OFFICE NAMED OTIS.

Is in New York—Wise Conducts the Ino Office in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Monroe County, New York, admires Gen. Otis in spite of the attacks upon him. A Post Office has just been named after him in the county. Helen L. Hoy is the Postmistress.

In Alabama there is a Post Office called Ino. Hill Wise has been placed in charge.

DIVIDEND OF 93 PER CENT.

Georgia Cotton Mill Thus Breaks the World's Record.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The Crown Cotton Mills at Dalton, Ga., at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-day, will declare a dividend of 93 per cent.—83 per cent. in stock and 10 per cent. in cash. This beats the world's record in cotton mills dividends.

The company will at once build another one-hundred-thousand-dollar cotton mill at Dalton. Last year the company declared a dividend of 43 per cent.

IRON GOES UP TO $19.50 A TON.

Not a Day's Supply on Hand at Any of the Southern Furnaces.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20.—Pig iron has advanced to $19.50 per ton, and is about to verify the prediction of a twenty-dollar advance by Oct. 1.

Southern furnaces recently have declined orders for large lots of No. 2 foundry for delivery next year at $17.90, and 5,000 tons of gray forge, the lowest grade of iron, were sold by one concern at $18. There is not a day's supply at any of the furnaces, and the iron is being loaded and shipped away still warm from the blast.

Trussville furnace, which is preparing to go in blast, has sold its product for a year. The rapid advance is due more to the inability of furnaces to supply orders than to anything else.

MAYOR WARNS OFF NEGROES.

Will Not Allow an Emancipation Celebration in Warrenton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It is probable that President Lincoln's preliminary emancipation proclamation will not be celebrated on its anniversary, Sept. 22, in the town of Warrenton, Va.

The Mayor of that town has protested against the appearance of negroes from Washington in Warrenton, and has announced his intention of arming the whites in order to prepare for trouble.

Prominent negroes in this city and Virginia think it advisable to give up the celebration of the anniversary altogether, and Magnus L. Robinson, President of the National Emancipation Association, issued a circular to-day asking the negroes of Virginia not to go to Warrenton. He says that the Washington and Virginia colored organizations have visited Warrenton before without causing any trouble, but he thinks that the public utterances of the Mayor will tend to provoke trouble if any colored people visit the town.

FANTASTIC ICE GLEN PARADE.

Massachusetts People Honor an Odd Custom That Amuses Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—More than one hundred people took part to-night in the annual torchlight parade through Ice Glen. The procession formed at the park at 8:30 and, headed by the Stockbridge Band, marched down the street to the entrance of the Glen, which is a rocky ravine, where ice remains throughout the year.

The parade was led by Peyton Van Rensselaer, who was costumed as an Eastern King. Others in the procession were dressed as gypsies, nuns, queens, goddesses, and other fantastic characters. Most of the young women were masked. After the parade the participants danced on the village green around a large bonfire.

Many of the cottagers and their guests drove down from Lenox to see this unique performance. It was the largest and most successful for some years.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP WEST.

He Will Go, Even If the Chicago Trouble Is Not Settled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The arrangements for the President's Western trip are being perfected. The President will go West even if the difficulties in connection with the Chicago celebration are not adjusted. He will be in Galesburg, Ill., on Oct. 7, and at St. Paul to receive the Minnesota volunteers returning from the Philippines on the 12th.

From the 8th to the 11th he will be in Chicago unless the celebration there, which is set for the 10th, is abandoned.

There are a number of other engagements in contemplation. The invitation to attend the reunion of the Blue and Gray at Evansville, Ind., between the 10th and the 13th cannot be accepted because it will conflict with the Minneapolis and St. Paul engagement. A committee consisting of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Representative Perkins, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Youmans, and J. V. Mahoney of Sioux City, Iowa, were at the White House to-day and urged the President to go to Sioux City after his visit to St. Paul. It is probable that the President's itinerary can be adjusted to accept this invitation.

Carter Harrison to Run for Governor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Times-Herald to-morrow will say that Mayor Harrison will run for Governor of Illinois next year. His decision was supposed to remain a secret until later in the season. The Mayor himself gave the news to William J. Bryan last Saturday. Mr. Bryan was so eager to express his satisfaction to three or four Illinois Democrats that he imparted the information.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

BANK CASHIER ATTACKED

Walter Lawton Assaults F. J. Filbert at Palatine, Near Chicago.

HE USES A TACK HAMMER

Assailant Is in Custody, Badly Wounded, and May Die—Victim Is Close to Death—Motive Was Revenge.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Frederick J. Filbert, the aged cashier of the Palatine Bank in Palatine, Ill., twenty-six miles north of Chicago, is lying close to death as the result of an attack made upon him to-day by a young man who gives the name of Walter Lawton.

The latter, who is unknown to anybody in Palatine, and apparently of good education, is in the county jail suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen which will probably prove fatal. Henry Plaggo

THE PEQUOD CLUB ROW

Sheehan's Friends Sure He Was in Personal Danger.

DEVERY'S AND GRADY'S BOASTS

Threatened to "Do Up" the Ninth's Leader—May Imprison Bogus Ballot Ringleaders.

Details of the bitter fight in the Ninth Assembly District, in which John C. Sheehan won out against Crokerism as represented by Councilman Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, Chief Clerk of the City Court, are coming to light. Many of these happened far into yesterday morning, and show that not only was a determined effort made to beat Sheehan at the polls, but that an effort was made to give him a physical beating afterward.

Mr. Sheehan was in his office as usual yesterday, jubilant over the result of the contest. In speaking of it he said that it was a fight against Richard Croker, and had been won on these lines. That it was such a fight he bases on the statement of Smith that he (Smith) had been ordered to make the fight against Sheehan by Croker himself in spite of the boss's oft-repeated assertions that he had not and would not interfere with district fights. Mr. Sheehan goes further in his statement against Crokerism, and asserted yesterday that if certain persons had stood by him and had made the fights originally planned in all the districts, the Croker faction could have won in but five.

"I have no uneasiness about being recognized as the district leader," said Mr. Sheehan yesterday, "and Mr. Croker's statement that it rests with the Executive Committee to pass upon the question is sadly at variance with the law. The citizens of the district are the sole judges of the question of leadership, and the law makes their choice the leader in spite of any Executive Committee or anything else. So much for that. As to my future course in the organization, I can say only that I am first a member of Tammany Hall, and what contests will go on within the organization is a matter that cannot be determined now. But this much is certain—I do not purpose to let the flagrant violations of the primary election law go unnoticed, and the originators of the bogus ballot bearing my name at the head and having the names of the Goodwin committee to follow will be punished. This matter is to be pursued to the bitter end, and we will land the ringleaders in jail if it is possible. As I understand the law, the making of that false ballot was a crime, and we are going to fasten it where it belongs.

BALLOTS CAUSED CONFUSION.

"Just how far this scheme of the Goodwin people would have been successful I am unable to state, but I fortunately discovered the fraud an hour after the polls were opened. My Captains brought the ballots to the polling places only to be told that Police Headquarters had already sent the ballots. When I got to the polling place at 219 Ninth Avenue, where William Glennon, Chief Devery's brother-in-law, was an Inspector, I was told that a resolution had been adopted not to accept any other than the alleged Police Headquarters ballots; but they afterward rescinded their resolution. In the polling places, however, three ballots were given to each voter, and this caused much confusion.

The mention of Chief Devery's name moved Mr. Sheehan to say that this contest had brought out the finest lot of ingrates it had ever been his bad fortune to come in contact with.

"I stuck to Devery when I was on the Police Board," said Mr. Sheehan, "and got the Lexow committee hot after me for doing so, but Devery belonged in my district, and I thought he was a square fellow, so I stood up for him. All the power that he could bring to bear was exerted against me in this fight, and of the other ingrates the world knows as well as I."

Mr. Sheehan's supporters stick to their assertion that the row in the Pequod Club yesterday morning, which was started by Devery's brother Andrew, a Roundsman on the force, and "Dennie" Grady, who had the post of Detective Sergeant in the department, was started for the purpose of assaulting Mr. Sheehan, and they claim to have proof that Grady and Devery boasted in Hirsch's saloon, at 218 Eighth Avenue, that they would "do up" Sheehan or some of his followers.

Andrew Devery was the first permanent Roundsman made after the law creating such a post went into effect, and Grady's tour of duty seldom takes him away from the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he can be seen lounging every night within a stone's throw of the Chief's residence, and he is often joined by the Chief himself. When Grady is not "on post" at this corner he is in the office of the Chief, and is known as the latter's right-hand man. No one has yet been able to find out what he does as a Detective Sergeant, unless part of the rules comprehend the lounging of such officers on saloon corners.

DEVERY DARED A POLICEMAN.

Although Mr Sheehan was not in the main clubroom when Devery and Grady forced their way in, he saw enough of the row from the room above to understand its purpose. He said yesterday that the two policemen were drunk, and when asked if he would prosecute them, he said he thought not, for if they had come looking for trouble they had found all they were looking for. He heard Devery dare a policeman who came in to lay hands on him, and the policeman desisted. Mr. Sheehan also saw Grady try to pull a revolver, and said that had he succeeded the results might have been serious.

Chief Devery has not been backward in his expressions of sympathy with the Goodwin faction. A week ago, when the Goodwinites had their parade, the Chief of Police set off enough fireworks in front of his house, in Twenty-eighth Street, when the procession passed it, to have done credit to a dozen celebrations. It is not likely, therefore, that he will discipline any one connected with the Pequod Club row, especially when one is his brother and the other his henchman. Chief Devery said yesterday that the conduct of his policemen had not been brought officially to his notice, and therefore he would take no action in the matter.

The Goodwin faction was doing little talking yesterday. Mr. Smith said that the result had been obtained by Sheehan's money, which was freely used in the district, while he and the Goodwinites used no such methods. Smith said that he and his followers would support any Tammany Hall ticket put up in the district at the coming election. Mr Sheehan was not impressed by this statement from his former Secretary. He said he rather inclined to the theory that his opponents would do quite the contrary when by such an action they could claim that the ticket had been cut by the Sheehan supporters.

MADDEN AHEAD IN QUEENS.

Regular Democrats Have a Majority of Two in Committee.

The regular Democrats will again control the Queens County Central Committee as a result of Tuesday's primaries, but there will be opposition in the committee. Mr. Madden carried the First Ward of the borough, electing himself and his four colleagues to the committee. He also carried Flushing, which has two delegates, and the Fifth Ward, the Rockaway section, which has one delegate. County Clerk Sutphin of Queens, who leads the opposition in the Fourth Ward, Jamaica, carried the ward, and there will be two members of the committee who are openly opposed to Mr. Madden and the present management of the Democratic Party in the borough.

The situation in the Second Ward is mixed and the three delegates elected from it may be classed as independent. There the O'Brien ticket is elected. The committee therefore consists of eight Madden men, two Sutphin men, and three independents, giving Mr. Madden a clear majority of two over a combination of the Sutphin and O'Brien men.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

Commissioner Shea Ahead for the Shrievalty Nomination—Republicans May Drop Dady.

The primaries over, the work of slate-making was begun by Brooklyn politicians of both parties yesterday. The one apparently sure thing in the way of nominations visible on the Democratic side is the candidacy of Bridge Commissioner Shea for the Shrievalty. All indications point to his nomination for the office. He is the choice of Mr. McLaughlin, and as yet no opposition to his selection has developed.

The Democratic slate as now made up by the knowing ones is as follows: For Sheriff, John L. Shea; for Register, either Henry F. Haggerty, the present incumbent, Deputy Fire Commissioner James Tully, or William Walton; for County Clerk, William P. Wuest, who now holds the place, or John W. Weber; for County Treasurer, John W. Kimball, to be renominated; for District Attorney, John F. Clarke.

It is thought to be very probable, however, that a man drawn from the Shepard Democracy will be named for one of these offices, very likely that of County Treasurer.

The greatest surprise of the Democratic primaries was sprung yesterday when it was learned that Coroner Burger had been beaten out for the leadership of the Sixteenth Assembly District by James S. Regan. The regular organization, however, is not affected by the result, as it had no interest at stake in the fight.

The Republican county ticket, it is believed, will be definitely decided upon, so far as the leaders are concerned, before the week is out. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday he expected that the ticket would be prepared by to-morrow.

A conference of the Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee of the regular Republican organization in Brooklyn was held last night at the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in Eighth Avenue. It was for the purpose of harmonizing the several factions opposed to the regular organization. The meeting was secret, but it was learned that it is proposed to drop Michael J. Dady from the Chairmanship of the committee and substitute Alexander Robb. Mr. Dady has agreed to this because it will be in the interest of harmony.

There will be a conference to-day at Mr. Woodruff's house between the members of the County Executive Committee and representatives of the Low Republicans as to the county ticket.

District Attorney Steele will very probably be named to succeed himself, and ex-Congressman Howe is being talked of for Register. Jacob Neu and ex-Senator Reynolds appear to be equal possibilities for the Shrievalty. George S. Richards, the Low leader of the Twenty-third Ward, is also mentioned for this office, and Henry P. Mayette for County Clerk.

WANT MR. YOUNGS TO KEEP OUT.

Nassau Republicans Object to His Interfering in County Politics.

The members of the Nassau County Republican Committee, at a meeting held at Mineola yesterday, prepared a stumbling block which they propose to place in the path of William J. Youngs, private secretary of Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Youngs is a resident of Oyster Bay, but the greater part of his time is spent outside the county. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Youngs takes considerable interest in the politics of Nassau County. At present he is credited with a desire to influence the nominations for Assemblyman and School Commissioner, which will be made this month.

Some of the members of the committee object to this action of Mr. Youngs. At the instance of Dr. Fred A. Wright of Glen Cove the committee passed a resolution censuring non-residents of the county who interfered in the politics of the county, and asserting the right of the committee to manage its own affairs. A copy of the resolution is to be forwarded to Mr. Youngs.

DEMOCRATS HAVE AN OUTING.

Twentieth District Men, However, Mourn Croker's Absence.

About 2,000 men, members of the Tammany Central Association, which is the Democratic organization of the Twentieth Assembly District, with their friends, attended the annual outing of the association yesterday at Witzel's Point View Hotel, College Point. Richard Croker and some of the other big men in Tammany Hall had promised to attend, but Mr. Croker was not on the steamer Mohawk when she pulled out into the East River from the foot of East Thirty-first Street, nor was he on the grounds later in the day. There were, however, any number of his satellites present.

There were baseball games, foot races, and greased-pig chases, and to wind up the athletic end of the programme two set of glove contests in the open air. Some of those who attended were:

Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating, leader of the district; Judge Daniel F. Martin, ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver, ex-Alderman Hugh T. Farrell, John Fitzpatrick, John Martin, President of the Board of Aldermen Thomas F. Woods, Judge James M. Fitzsimons, ex-Alderman Jacob C. Wund, Frank P. Young, Police Captain John J. Delaney, ex-Police Captain John Docherty, John Simpson, ex-Alderman William Clancy, Assemblyman Cornelius F. Collins, Peter Seery, John Boyle, ex-Assemblyman John Corrigan, ex-Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare, Thomas F. Murphy, George Scannell, James McCaffrey, James Anthony, Thomas Duffy, Charles Harvey, Peter J. Dooling, David Stern, John Cuddy, Register Isaac Fromme, Councilman John Murphy, Charles McKeon, ex-Alderman Thomas Campbell, Patrick Craig, John Kenny, Jeremiah Collins, and Gilbert Higgins.

Breakfast was served when the party reached the grove, and toward evening there was a big dinner. Then there were speeches by Commissioner Keating and Stephen J. O'Hare, and when they had been delivered the start was made for home. A parade through the district, the line of march of which was brilliant with fireworks, followed the arrival of the party in the city.

CITIZENS' UNION MEN MEET.

Hold a Discussion in the Nineteenth, and Three Members Bolt.

Eighteen of the twenty-six members comprising the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth Assembly District were in session last night from 8 to 12 o'clock at the Sherman Square Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-first Street. Joseph M. Price presided in the absence of Chairman William Scott.

The session was secret, but it was learned that the entire time was taken up with a discussion as to whether candidates for Aldermen and Assemblyman from that district should be put in the field. Three members bolted the meeting, and no decision was reached.

Independent Labor Party Plans.

A meeting of the County Committee of the Independent Labor Party was held last night in the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, for the purpose of naming a date for nominating county officers. It was decided to recommend to the general meeting to be held to-night in Clarendon Hall, that the County Convention be held on Tuesday, Oct. 3, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to fix a date for the convention for nominating Assemblymen. The Chairmen of the different Assembly districts reported that headquarters for the party had been opened in most of the districts, and preparations were in progress for a vigorous campaign.

Hopper Followers in Joyful Parade.

The victorious Hopperites of Harlem last night held a parade and jubilee in honor of their defeat of the old Tammany leader, Charles Welde, in that section. The supporters of Mr. Isaac A. Hopper formed a line and marched practically all over Harlem. President Albert Crabtree of the Carondelet Democratic Club headed the line, followed by a large delegation from the club. The Otis Democratic Club, the Phillip Skowler Association, the Harlem Troopers, and the Harlem Democratic Club were also represented in the line.

No Opposition to Quigg.

The new Republican County Committee will meet next Monday evening for the purpose of organization. There will be no opposition, it is said, to the selection of ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg as President, and George R. Manchester as Secretary. It developed yesterday, after the official count of the ballots in the Republican primary election in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, that Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, who is not in favor with the organization, had carried three of the election districts. Bulkley announced that he would become an independent candidate for the Assembly.

Camden Republicans Nominate.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Republican County Convention to-day nominated the county ticket for the November elections. The nominees are Herbert W. Johnson, for Senator; Frank F. Patterson, Jr., William J. Bradley, and Ephram T. Gill, for Assemblymen, and John Wesley Sell for Sheriff.

Erie County Names Delegates.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Republican Assembly District Conventions were held in Erie County to-day to select delegates to the Judicial Convention of the Eighth District on Oct. 2. As a result the county will send fourteen delegates instructed to vote for the nomination of Daniel J. Kenefick, Truman C. White, and Warren B. Hooker as Justices of the Supreme Court. The organization candidates are now assured of twenty delegates and the nomination.

Albany's Mayor Renominated.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Mayor Thomas Jefferson Van Alstyne of this city was renominated for another term by the Democrats at the City Convention held here to-day. His opponent was John Bowe. The nomination was made unanimous.

Democrats Nominate Republicans.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Democratic County Convention held to-day at Greenwich nominated Edgar Hull, Republican, for County Judge, over Fred I. Baker, Democrat, by a vote of 47 to 36. Edwin Temple, Republican, was nominated for County Treasurer. Some feeling was manifest when the convention broke up because the Democrats nominated only Republicans. Thomas A. Paterson of Whitehall was nominated for member of the Assembly.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS MEET.

A Heated Contest Expected in the Convention—Nomination for Supreme Judge to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—At noon to-morrow the Republican State Convention will convene in Omaha. Senator John M. Thurston, Senator M. L. Hayward, and other prominent Republicans are to-night in session to devise plans for carrying on a vigorous campaign to oppose Bryan in Nebraska. A heated contest is certain.

The first arrivals of delegates to the convention came in on the morning trains. Among the more active politicians is E. C. Calkins of Kearney, who is securing the enthusiastic support of the Buffalo County delegates for Supreme Judge. He is accompanied by John T. Mallaile and Henry C. Andrews of Kearney, and the party at once opened headquarters at the Millard Hotel.

Judge Kincaid, the Republican opponent of Judge Neville in the Congressional race in the Sixth District, is also in the city, and R. B. Schneider of Fremont, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and P. O. Hedlund of Lincoln, were among the arrivals. Only a Supreme Judge is to be selected, but of greater importance is the plan to carry on a campaign in opposition to the allied silver fusion in the State. A statement on this subject will be arranged by the convention to-morrow. To-night there are a dozen candidates for the single nomination in sight, which promises a hot fight.

While each candidate reckons on the support of the delegations from his immediate locality, the general disposition is to declare in favor of selecting the man who appears most available after the convention meets, and who is qualified to wage the aggressive campaign that the entire party demands. Hundreds of delegates have consequently avoided committing themselves to the interest of any candidate, and no one can be said to have much apparent advantage.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Troubled by Withdrawal of Bruce and Slattery, but Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Will Head the Ticket.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The refusal of the two men who headed last year's Democratic ticket, Augustin B. Bruce of Lawrence, and Edward J. Slattery of South Framingham, to run again this year, created a sensation at the preliminary gathering of the Democrats for the State Convention which will be held here to-morrow. Mr. Bruce announced his intention to withdraw late this afternoon, and Mr. Slattery followed soon after. For a few hours there was considerable commotion among the two or three hundred delegates at the Parker House.

Early this evening it was announced that Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of this city, had consented to head the ticket, but there was quite a contest

WILL START PARADE EARLY

Members of Dewey Committee Decide to Postpone Breakfast.

ADMIRAL HERE ANOTHER DAY

Washington Committee Will Not Come for Him Until Oct. 2—The G. A. R. Men Decline to March.

In view of the fact that public opinion is adverse to the project of giving a breakfast in honor of Admiral Dewey previous to the land parade, it has been decided to postpone that function until the following Monday morning, if, indeed, it is not entirely abandoned. This decision is the almost unanimous sense of the members of the Committee on Plan and Scope, but it was brought about yesterday principally through the joint action of the Committees on Land Parade and Reception, after a long conference, determined to advocate either the abandonment of the breakfast or that it be given on the boat which will carry Admiral Dewey and the official party from the lower part of the city to Claremont.

A letter from Gen. Nelson A. Miles served to give the committee a chance to postpone the breakfast, and entails upon it the duty of caring for Admiral Dewey for another day. Gen. Miles wrote as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington.
Mr. St. Clair McKelway, Acting Chairman Reception Committee, Office of Mayor, New York City:

My Dear Sir: Referring to your letter of Sept. 16, I presume that the Admiral will wish to rest on Sunday, and as the committee from Washington does not expect to arrive until about noon Monday, the 2d of October, are we right in assuming that the Admiral will be the guest of the city, as far as accommodations are concerned, until his departure Monday noon? Yours very truly, NELSON A. MILES,
Major General, United States Army.

This letter was read at a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Reception, which was held in the Governor's Room in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The members of the committee, who had felt the breakfast would unnecessarily delay the start of the parade, resolved to confer at once with the Committee on Land Parade, which was in session in Gen. Roe's office in the Stewart Building. The latter committee was unanimously of the opinion that the parade should start not later than 11 o'clock, and when the Reception Committee's delegation called it was decided to have a special committee consisting of William Berri, St. Clair McKelway, Herman Ridder, Gen. Roe, and Gen. Sickles wait upon President Guggenheimer, the acting Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope, and insist upon a change in the plans.

CHANGE IN PLANS DECIDED ON.

Mr. Guggenheimer has always been anxious to facilitate the early ending of the parade, but he has also been desirous of carrying out the wishes of the Chairman of the committee, Gen. Butterfield. When the special committee called upon him Gen. Sickles exclaimed at the outset of the conference: "There is no use of trying to move a column of 30,000 over the route of march selected after a start at 1 o'clock. The parade wouldn't be over until long after sundown, and it is imperative that something must give way."

"Precedents show that such a parade can take place," Mr. Guggenheimer put in. Gen. Butterfield had written him a long letter to this effect, and he was only acting on the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

"Well, I've had as much experience as any one in moving large bodies of men," Gen. Sickles insisted, "and I say it cannot be done."

Mr. Guggenheimer suggested that the breakfast could be arranged so as not to conflict with the other plans, but Gen. Sickles contended that 1 o'clock was not the proper hour for starting the parade.

"Well, we can't bring the Admiral here and starve him to death," Mr. Guggenheimer observed.

"He won't starve," replied Gen. Sickles. "He is a sensible man, who will see the necessity of putting up with some discomfort. We are all anxious to honor him."

"The people must be considered, too," said Mr. Ridder. "The 2,000,000 persons who will gather to watch the parade must be thought of. We can't keep them standing or sitting till midnight."

Gen. Sickles got in the last word when he said, "Eleven o'clock is the very latest hour at which this parade should begin." After that remark it was decided to recommend that the ceremonies at the City Hall begin at 9 o'clock; that at their conclusion the Admiral and the official party should go to Claremont on a boat, to be provided by the Committee on Naval Parade, and on which a buffet lunch will be served; that the parade begin at 11 o'clock, and that the breakfast be given on Monday morning.

This suggestion will doubtless be adopted, as President Guggenheimer, Gen. Roe, Gen. Carroll, and Maurice F. Holahan, four of the most active members of the Plan and Scope Committee, are committed to it.

G. A. R. MEN DECLINE TO MARCH.

The Grand Army of the Republic has declined to march in the parade, because in arranging the formation Gen. Roe placed that organization in the rear of the National Guard, instead of giving it the right of the line. The Grand Army men have objected time and again to the plan of Gen. Roe, but the Committee on Land Parade has turned a deaf ear to their protests. The refusal of the Grand Army of the Republic to participate was conveyed in a letter written to Gen. Roe by Joseph W. Kay, the Department Commander, of which the following is a part:

On consultation with Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, as also with the executive officers of the same in the several boroughs of New York, I am constrained to inform you that the place you intend to assign them near the rear of the column is not one they could be expected to accept. In all of our history, from the war of independence to the present day, those who have fought the battles of our country have been conspicuously honored on all occasions of ceremony. Moreover, the details regarding the position in the line of the Grand Army of the Republic were perfected by you without consultation with the constituted authorities of the Grand Army of the Republic, who, in courtesy, should have been communicated with beforehand.

As the suggestions made you in connection with the Dewey parade by the Commander in Chief regarding the position in line of the Grand Army of the Republic on that occasion do not meet your approval, it is not possible to accept the invitation you were authorized to extend. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic are now verging on old age. The head of the column will not probably start until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The position assigned the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic renders it impossible for them to move for more than five hours after the head of the column has started. It is very unlikely that they could pass the reviewing stand until after nightfall, and it is certain that their physical condition should not be exposed to the strain. The spirit is willing, as in the days of 1861-5, but the flesh is weak. Their request for position as a special civic guard of honor at the head of the column having been refused by you, both in whole and in part, there remains nothing to be done by me but to decline the invitation.

In their own time and in their own way the Grand Army of the Republic, as the representatives of the veterans of the civil war, will render the homage that they owe to their comrade and great Admiral, George Dewey.

It was said by a member of the Committee on Land Parade that the route was clearly too long for men of advanced age and not used to marching, and he declared positively that while the committee regretted exceedingly the decision of the Grand Army of the Republic, the formation would not be changed. It was also pointed out that during the recent Grand Army of the Republic parade in Philadelphia three men died in the ranks from exhaustion, and that similar fatalities might be expected if the veterans marched the entire distance of the route of the coming parade.

GEN. ROE TO LEAD THE PARADE.

Gen. Roe, it was announced, would be in command of the entire parade. Behind him and his staff will come the troops in the following order:

Sousa's Band.
Sailors of the Olympia.
Dewey and the Mayor in a carriage.
Admiral Sampson and the officers of the fleet in eight open carriages.
Sailors of the fleet.
Forces of the regular army, under Gen. Merritt.
N. G. N. Y., under Gov. Roosevelt.
Toronto Highlanders, (if they come.)
Naval Militia, N. Y.
National Guard of other States assigned to place in the line in the order in which the States were admitted to the Union.
G. A. R., (if they decide to parade.)
Ex-Confederates.
Veterans of the Spanish-American war.

The demand for seats on the city stands has already so far outstripped the supply that the committee on the distribution of seats believes the public should be notified of the impossibility of meeting it. Said Secretary Warren W. Foster:

"I see no possible way of granting all these applications. Obviously the reviewing stand must be reserved for such drafts as may be made by our distinguished guests and their ladies, the press, and the committee of 400 and their ladies, and the army and navy's representatives, and their wives or families, who must also be cared for on these stands. The city owes obligations, not to say a debt of gratitude, to those artists' societies which so promptly volunteered their time and services in the construction of the magnificent arch, and when the requirements of these and kindred bodies are met the capacity of the reviewing stand will have been exhausted.

"As for the other stands, they must receive the members of the various committees and organizations of various kinds, which will naturally expect some recognition. After all these come applications from citizens generally, which have been received and recorded by the committee, and, as is very well known, the demand far exceeded the supply some days ago."

NO OUTSIDE PRESENTATIONS.

President Guggenheimer yesterday received communications from Mayor Harrison of Chicago and Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia, informing him that those cities desired to make presentations to Admiral Dewey and asking that a time and place be set apart during the Admiral's stay in this city when such presentations could take place. In his replies to Mayor Ashbridge and Mayor Harrison, Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"I beg to say that the arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey have all been completed, and that they do not include the presentation of any addresses while the Admiral is the guest of the city, except the one to be made by the Mayor of the City of New York, and these plans cannot be changed. The same reply, in effect, has been sent to other cities."

The Council yesterday adopted a resolution, which passed the Aldermen last week, authorizing the issue of $25,000 in bonds for the Dewey committee, the money to be expended in providing a stand for the Municipal Assembly and in meeting deficiencies in other accounts. This money will become available after the next meeting of the Board of Estimate.

The Reception Committee at its meeting yesterday decided to appoint a sub-committee of six members to wait upon Admiral Dewey on the day he lands and to entertain him during his stay.

Govs. Sayers of Texas and Davies of California have declined invitations to take part in the reception, and acceptances have been received from Mrs. C. V. Gridley, the widow of Capt. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia during the battle of Manila Bay, and Capt. Entwistle, the fleet engineer of Dewey's squadron.

BIG ARCH NEARING COMPLETION.

Scaffolding Removed from the Pillars of the Colonnade to the North.

The scaffolding was removed from the pillars of the colonnade to the north of the Dewey triumphal arch yesterday, and for the first time the public was able to appreciate the full effect of the design. The universal opinion was expressed that the groups of pillars, with their Corinthian capitals and the globes surmounting them, produce an effect of great beauty, and double the decorative value and impressiveness of the arch itself.

The figures and groups which will front the end columns at the two corners of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street have all been brought over from Madison Square Garden, but have not yet been raised on the pedestals. The group for the west side of the street is finished, but the other was carried to Fifth Avenue in a roughly blocked out condition, and modelers were working on it all day yesterday. So large was the crowd that surrounded them that it was found necessary to fence off an inclosure around the colonnade columns.

On the arch itself work is proceeding with great rapidity. The great group of Victory supported by tritons and horses which crowns the structure is now well on the way to completion. Most of the supporting figures, with the boat on which the central figure will stand, and the horses, have been finished. The figure of Victory —winged and holding out a laurel wreath— was hoisted in two sections to the top of the arch yesterday, but was not placed in position. That will probably be done today.

Besides the many modelers at work on the top of the arch, as many as can be crowded upon the platforms further down are engaged on the large groups for the bases of the piers. Karl Bitter's group "Battle," and C. H. Niehaus's "Return of the Victors," both on the south side of the arch, will probably be finished by to-morrow. "Peace," by Daniel C. French, on the north side, will not take much longer to complete, while "Call to Arms," by Philip Martiny, can be placed in position in a few hours.

With these exceptions the work remaining to be done consists only of placing a few bas-reliefs and moldings in position, the nailing of the plain "staff" surface to the undecorated portions of the structure, and the finishing of the whole by plasterers. Mr. Bitter saw no reason why the arch should not be completed before next Thursday. The mechanics yesterday finished nailing up the decorated squares for the roof of the arch where it is pierced, and they started putting the bas-reliefs on the west side into position.

Work on the scheme of decoration produced by the Society of Mural Painters was continued yesterday, but at present little has been done beyond the erection of the poles between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, which will serve as foundations for the columns of various heights.

MORE PERMITS ISSUED FOR STANDS.

Many Basket Parties on the Day of the Parade—Seats Selling Well.

At the Department of Buildings yesterday the clerks were kept busy attending to the applications for permits to build stands for the land and naval parades. Permits were granted during the day for the following:

Estate of W. H. Inman, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
Fischer estate, 178 and 180 Fifth Avenue.
Engineers' Club, 372 to 382 Fifth Avenue.
Helen M. Gould, 579 Fifth Avenue.
W. H. Webb, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
E. H. Van Ingen, 160 and 162 Fifth Avenue.
T. W. Myers, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.
W. W. Astor, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
Mrs. Leah Lumley, 535 Fifth Avenue.
H. A. Hutchings, 566 and 568 Fifth Avenue.
E. D. P. Livingston, 127 Fifth Avenue.
Readle estate, 134 Fifth Avenue.
J. Lewinson, 185 Fifth Avenue.
W. P. Dixon, 510 Fifth Avenue.
Edgar Van Winkle, 126 Fifth Avenue.
Benjamin Altman, 369 and 371 Fifth Avenue.
Mathias Rock, Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.
Wool Exchange, 260 and 266 West Broadway.
P. H. Dugro, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street.
Schuman & Kaufman, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street.
Second Christian Scientist Church, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street.
James V. Conti, 26 Roosevelt Street.
George Noakes, Riverside Drive, north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
F. D. Tyson, Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth Street.

One of the stand speculators said he expected the rush for seats would begin before daybreak on the day of the land parade, and not a few of the enterprising ones would undoubtedly camp out overnight in the stands to be sure of good seats. The question of feeding these thousands who will occupy the stands throughout the day, the speculators said, was not one with which stand owners as a rule were going to attempt to deal.

"People will solve that problem by bringing food with them," he said. "The stands will be undoubtedly scenes of big basket parties. There will be no room for vendors to move around and sell their wares. Those who neglect to take along with them supplies for the day will either go hungry or be compelled to give up their seats, which they will never do, you may be sure.

"The demand for seats is all we could desire at this early date, knowing that the sale will not really commence until next week."

Carpenters began work yesterday afternoon on the stand in front of the City Hall. The foreman in charge said work would be prosecuted night and day until the stand was completed.

DEWEY PICTURES OF ALL KINDS.

Work of the "Artist" Governed by Locality in Which He Lives.

In connection with the Dewey reception nothing is more bewildering than the variety of portraits to be seen of the hero. A small army of local decorators and sign painters have temporarily abandoned their regular work to indulge in lightning sketches of Dewey. They are painted while the customer waits or on very short notice.

For some unknown reason these "artists" of the hour are working upon lines which seem to be governed by the portion of the city in which their "studios" are situated. The Dewey "artist" of the lower east side is engaged in painting the Admiral in the character of a deep-sea pirate. His eyes flash with battle fire and his breast sticks out as though he were going around

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with an immense pillow buttoned inside of his coat.

This piratical conception of the Admiral extends up to about Twenty-fifth Street on the east side, and some specimens are to be found scattered for sale on the lower west side. The Dewey most popular in the French section is a happy combination between Dreyfus and "Pedlar" Palmer, but having not the slightest resemblance to the Admiral.

The Dewey of the Tenderloin is naturally enough presented by the "artists" in that locality in an intensely dramatic form. He is either posing after the fashion of Perry at the battle of Lake Erie or else he is gazing far away, with melancholy, dark rings under his eyes.

The Dewey of the residential districts on either side of the Park is not done in house paint. He is presented in water colors or handsome photogravures, and he continues to run along in this fashionable style until the district north of the Park is reached. Here he is to be seen again done in red, white, and blue, of heroic size, and is sold for from $1 up.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SHARE.

Plan for a Parade Disapproved—May Have Three Stands.

Just before the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx closed its meeting yesterday afternoon Commissioner Van Hoesen asked President Little what progress had been made in the plans for having the public school children take part in the Dewey parade.

"The matter is not in as satisfactory a shape as we wish it," said President Little. "We suggested to the committee that they have a third day's parade, when we would promise to turn out 50,000 school children between the ages of eleven and fourteen years, at one-third the cost of the one parade. We argued that Admiral Dewey would appreciate this tribute to him of the school children more than he would the paraphernalia of the soldiers' parade, although we knew how much he was entitled to the latter honor.

"The Admiral is accustomed to military displays, but the parade of school children would without doubt be a pleasing novelty to him. The committee unanimously adopted our suggestion, but when the matter came before the Plan and Scope Committee they disapproved of the plan, saying that, in their opinion, a third day's parade was too much.

"It has, however, been arranged to have two stands for the school children—one at Seventy-second Street and the other at the City Hall. These stands are supposed to seat each 2,500 persons, but we believe we can seat 3,000 school children on each stand. The German singing societies have decided to carry out their exercises on the water and they will not, therefore, sing at the City Hall. In their place we shall have the children sing. The children at the City Hall stand will have a fine opportunity to see Admiral Dewey. We are trying to get a third stand, so that we can let 5,000 or 6,000 more school children see the parade. If we succeed in getting it 10,000 or 11,000 school children will take part in the celebration. Those who have been so far selected were chosen according to their voices. The others to be selected will be chosen according to merit."

FIRES FROM DEWEY ILLUMINATIONS.

Underwriters Will Probably Adopt Precautionary Regulations.

At a meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday the fire hazard involved in the contemplated electrical illumination along the water front during the Dewey celebration was discussed at some length. The use of colored fire was also considered.

While underwriters do not believe there will be many chances taken which would be likely to cause an extensive conflagration, there is some alarm as to the danger from improper installation and defective insulation of electrical apparatus to be used for purposes of display. The introduction of electric lights even under the simplest forms in dwellings and stores requires care and supervision, and the hurried and temporary arrangements which will be made for the celebration are dreaded.

The insurance companies have already received from brokers and the general public large numbers of applications for permission to illuminate city property. At the meeting of the board the whole matter of illumination was referred to a committee of ten underwriters, with instructions to report to the members at a special meeting to be held at noon to-day.

A restricted form of permit providing for due care, and perhaps demanding that watchmen and buckets filled with water be kept on the wharves to safeguard property will probably be adopted. Many wharf owners, it is said, would welcome a reason for foregoing any illumination whatever. This is especially true in cases where the wharves are stored with cotton or any other fibre.

It is also likely that the use of colored fires along the water front will be regulated by the issuance of a uniform permit requiring such fires to be burned only on a metal plate or base.

NEW JERSEY NAVAL MILITIA ANGRY.

Decision Not to Use the Portsmouth Considered an Insult.

The Naval Militia of New Jersey were indignant yesterday when Commander Washington Irving received notice from Gen. Howard Carroll that the Portsmouth would not be assigned to a place in the naval parade at the reception to be given to Admiral Dewey.

"Gen. Carroll came to me several weeks ago," said Commander Irving, "and asked me if it would not be possible to secure the Portsmouth for the naval parade. Permission was secured from the Navy Department and arrangements were made accordingly. Now these arrangements are nullified, and will have to be abandoned."

Commander Irving expressed no opinion as to the change, but other members of the Naval Militia denounced the order as an insult to the State and particularly to the Naval Militia.

BANQUET TO DEWEY'S PHARMACIST.

Will Be Held Probably Sept. 29, and Is to be an Elaborate Affair.

Pharmacist Alrik Hammar of the flagship Olympia and the hospital stewards of Admiral Sampson's fleet will be dined during the Dewey celebration by their professional brethren of New York. A meeting of the General Committee nominated under the auspices of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association to arrange the banquet, was held last night at the College of Pharmacy. On the General Committee were representatives of the retail pharmacists, wholesale druggists, and proprietary medicine manufacturers.

It was decided to make the entertainment an elaborate affair. The dinner will probably be held Friday evening, Sept. 29, and will be either at Delmonico's or Sherry's. It is expected that 350 pharmacists will attend.

The officers of the General Committee are: Reuben R. Smith, Chairman; Thomas J. Keenan, Secretary, and Charles S. Erb, Treasurer. A Committee on Arrangement to complete the details of the banquet was appointed from the General Committee. Its members are Dr. W. C. Alpers, Dr. George C. Diekman, Felix Hirseman, Dr. F. P. Tuthill, Dr. A. H. Brundage, George E. Schweinfurth, C. G. Stone, Dr. H. Schwee.zer, T. J. Keenan, Reuben R. Smith, and Charles S. Erb.

WASHINGTON'S DEWEY PLANS.

It Is Believed the Committee Will Decide on Two Parades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Acting upon the recommendation of Gen. Miles, the Committee of Arrangements having in charge the National demonstration to Admiral Dewey in this city will probably make a change in the programme so as to have a civic parade on the night of Oct. 2, when the Admiral arrives, and a military parade the following day, when Secretary Long presents the sword purchased by Congress to the hero of Manila. It has been the intention of the committee to have a joint civic and military parade on Oct. 2 through Pennsylvania Avenue.

Gen. Miles suggested that this will be dangerous. The streets will be crowded, and the danger arising from several troops of mounted cavalry and civilians on raw untrained horses, subjected to the continual discharge of fireworks, the glare of red and other colored lights, and the explosion of countless bombs will be considerable.

Another reason given by Gen. Miles for not having the troops ordered out at night, is that it would create a precedent. Under the existing conditions even the President of the United States is not entitled to a night parade of Federal troops in his honor.

The committee will probably act favorably on the suggestions of Gen. Miles and determine upon two parades.

It is proposed that after the left of the line passes around the peace monument at Capitol Hill, the thousands of people along the line of march shall fall in behind and follow the procession in review by the President and the Admiral. This feature would enable every person in the city to pay his respects to the Admiral.

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS.

Mr. Perkins Says Democrats in Iowa Are Using the Manila Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—According to Representative Perkins of Iowa, the trouble between Admirals Dewey and Diederichs at Manila is a campaign issue in his State this Fall, and the Democrats are taking the Diederichs end of it.

He says that the Democrats are trying to win the German vote by a judicious use of the treatment of Germany at Manila. He does not think this issue is a success, and says that the Germans will vote the Republican ticket on account of the silver question.

WOULD GIVE UP THE PARADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in this morning's issue signing himself "Non-Hippodrome" has struck the right note in regard to the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey.

The people want to see Dewey, want a chance to cheer him and applaud him for what he has done, not to see our National Guard march, for, worthy as we know they are, we can see them at other times, and really have had too many of these all-day parades.

What greater honor could a city give a hero than to drive him, properly escorted, through two lines of soldiers drawn up at "present arms" for eight miles? Let them come right up Broadway and through the now historic arch at Washington Square, and straight up Fifth Avenue and over the route as now laid out to Claremont, where they can then indulge in the twelve-dollar-a-plate breakfast, and, at the usual Claremont prices no one will overeat, and the Admiral can escape when he is tired. Have some pity on the man, and not ask him to stand eight hours reviewing a parade! Why should we make him work so?

You have succeeded in having the wretched line of march changed back to its proper place; see if you cannot do something now about the parade itself.

J. H. SKINNER.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

Holidays Hard on the Poor Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The promoters of the Dewey festival and the well-to-do people generally do not realize how it will affect some of their poorer neighbors. My husband is employed by a New York firm. He earns $1.50 per day. The $9 he brings home on Saturdays is just enough to keep going a comfortable though plain home. Next week, owing to the holidays, he will only be able to earn $6. He does not want the two days at home, and with small wages there is no money to spare for holiday making; even a car fare to be considered. At the beginning of the month came Labor Day. Surely one day would have been enough now. The enforced holidays of this month will leave us minus $4.50 from a possible earning of $39—nearly the price of a ton of coal. A POOR MAN'S WIFE.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

CANADIAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Student at University of Pennsylvania Charged with a Homicide in a Quarrel Over a Woman.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 20.—Montylee A. Cole of Sherbrooke, Canada, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree in the killing of William A. Montague on May 17 last.

Cole, who, it is said, is of a prominent Canadian family, was a dental student at the University of Pennsylvania, and Montague was an iron broker at Wyoming, Del. They were both paying attention to a woman named Edna Wilson of this city, and had quarreled over her. Cole, seeing Montague come out of a saloon here with the woman on the night of May 17, struck him a blow with a baseball bat. The man died five days later without having regained consciousness.

The Wilson woman was arrested as a witness, and she and Cole have since the murder occupied cells in the New Castle County Jail. Cole will be arraigned to-morrow.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST OFFICERS.

Criticised at Dinner of the Old Regiment Veterans.

At the seventh annual dinner of the veterans of the old Seventy-first Regiment, better known as the Vosburgh Veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment, which was held last night at Shearson's Roof Garden Restaurant, 143 Liberty Street, there was a sharp criticism of the officers of the Seventy-first during the Cuban campaign by Comrade J. H. Sleaman, who was called upon to answer the toast to the second Colonel of the old regiment, Col. H. P. Martin, who was not present, having sent his regrets on account of illness.

In eulogizing Col Martin as an officer and a leader, Mr. Sleaman said that the Colonel was always with his regiment, in battle or out of it, and he added that he "could not say that of Downs, Smith, or the Senior Major of the Seventy-first in the Cuban campaign, as Martin did not get behind any stone wall or tree."

Among those present were Col. Henry F. Liebenau in the chair, G. K. Ackerman, Sergt. George W. Wyckoff, J. T. McLane, Daniel Keyes, and Charles Kensell. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Gen. Butterfield, and Col. Martin.

WANTED THE COW ARRESTED.

Henry Jarvis Leads the Offending Animal Two Miles.

The next time a cow walks on the lawn in front of the residence of Henry Jarvis he will have the owner arrested, instead of leading the cow by the horns to the Westchester Station House, a distance of two miles. Mr. Jarvis, who is a salesman in a down-town dry goods house, but lives on Tenth Street, near Avenue B, Unionport, has as a neighbor a Mrs. Divver, who owns a number of cows, one of which is named "Bess."

"Bess" has a habit of walking over Jarvis's lawn, tearing the grass out by the roots. Mr. Jarvis complained to Mrs. Divver. Last night the cow made another visit to the lawn, and started in by tearing down an iron fence. Mr. Jarvis thought it was about time that this sort of thing stopped, and, catching the cow by a horn, he started to take her to the Westchester Police Station.

When the station house was reached he walked the cow up before Sergt. Ward and told the latter of the damage which the animal had done to his lawn. Sergt. Ward asked Mr. Jarvis why he had not put the animal in the city pound, which is situated near his residence, instead of leading the cow two miles.

Policeman O'Hara took charge of the cow and turned it over to the City Pound Keeper.

Washington Woman Lost Her Hotel.

Mrs. Marie Fitting, a well-dressed woman from Washington, walked into the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and told the police that she was lost. She said that she was stopping at a hotel here, but did not know where it was. She left in the evening a man who said he was Herman Werner of 62 Greenwich Street, called at the station house and took her away. He said that she and her two children, a girl of fifteen and a boy of seventeen, had come on from Washington and were stopping at a hotel at the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

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NEW SHADES FOR AUTUMN.
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FINAL CARTER HEARING SET.

Wayne MacVeagh Has It Arranged for Wednesday Next.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Carter, called at the Department of Justice to-day and arranged with the Attorney General for a final hearing of the case on Wednesday next. So far as known no other counsel will be present at the hearing, the Judge Advocate General having signified his willingness to submit the matter on his recently filed brief.

THE ALTON FILES A MORTGAGE.

Incumbrance for $40,000,000 Recorded in Sangamon County, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company filed today with the Recorder of Deeds of Sangamon County, a mortgage to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago covering all its lines of railroads, stations, terminal holdings, equipment, &c., to secure $40,000,000 of fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds issued Oct. 1, 1899, and due Oct. 1, 1949, and also to secure the issue of additional bonds of $10,000,000, to be used for the purpose of building additional road and extentions not to exceed in cost $20,000 per mile, and for bonds not exceeding $5,000,000 for future betterment of the road to be contracted for after Jan. 1, 1900.

The two last-named issues, however, are only to be made if authorized by a vote of a two-thirds interest of the outstanding preferred and common stock of the road.

There was also filed a deed of conveyance executed Sept. 1, 1899, by which the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company conveys to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company the lines of railroad from Bloomington to Godfrey, 150 miles; from Roodhouse, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo., 36 miles, and another line running 7 miles out of Godfrey, heretofore leased by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago to the Chicago and Alton.

AN OHIO RAILROAD SOLD.

A Division of the Detroit and Lima Northern Brings $1,100,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Charles N. Haskell and W. B. Strang of New York today purchased the St. Mary's Division of the Detroit and Lima Northern, paying $1,100,000 for it. The sale was made by the receiver of the road, and was brought up in the United States court for approval. It is understood that the sale will be confirmed.

By the terms of the contract the purchasers pay $400,000 in Detroit and Lima Northern bonds and $700,000 in liens. The road is eighty-four miles long and occupies the most fertile section of Ohio. It extends from St. Mary's to Peoria.

The court to-day was asked also to allow the Lima Northern to spend $300,000 for rolling stock and track improvements.

TWO YACHTS IN COLLISION.

Choctaw and Nomad Come Together—Other Boats Narrowly Escape.

During yesterday morning's storm there was considerable excitement among the yacht owners at Whitestone. Several of the boats dragged their anchors and a number had a very narrow escape. There was one collision.

The big sloop Choctaw, owned by George D. Watt, dragged her anchor in the blow which accompanied the rain, and while her crew slept unconscious of the danger she drifted within sixty feet of the rocks. Then she collided with the smaller sloop Nomad, owned by A. C. Cooper.

The Nomad had three anchors down, and when the crew of the Choctaw rushed on deck they found the anchors of the Nomad were sufficient to hold both vessels. The riggings of the two boats came in contact and were badly torn. The launch of a steam yacht went to her aid and hauled her into safe anchorage. To-day the crew of the Choctaw repaired the damage on the Nomad.

The schooner yacht Coronet drifted to within a short distance of the rocks at Whitestone Point, but her crew managed to get a sail up, and by fine sailing rounded the point, and put in on the Westchester shore, which was not exposed to the wind. The sloop Nellie drifted out into the steamer channel, but was brought back by a tug.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:47	Sun sets...5:59	Moon rises...6:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:37	Gov. Isl'd...9:01	H. Gate...10:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:00	Gov. Isl'd...9:25	H. Gate...11:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio de Janeiro, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tartar Prince, Azores, &c.	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Usk, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coptic, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Homer, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Parana, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Themis, Cape Gracias, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Matanzas		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull		
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London		9:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 28 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 21.

Arrania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 13.
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 19.
Cuffe, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 13.
Mae, San Juan, Sept. 16.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.
Seneca, Havana, Sept. 18.
Yang Tsze, Gibraltar, Sept. 8

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Macy's Autumn Millinery.

The display is attracting many visitors. It represents the greatest effort we have ever made in that direction. The result pleases you. That's gratifying to us. Millinery beauty, novelty and economy await you at Macy's.

FURNITURE—In Annex.

The department abounds in superlative values. We print a few of them. Every article is worth a third more than we charge.

Gilt Reception Chairs, fancy back and rush seats, $1.99.
Reception Chairs, handsome inlaid mahogany finished, upholstered in remnants of high-grade satin damask, $3.99.
Gilt Corner Chairs, fancy back and rush seats, $3.99.
Solid Oak Dining Table, 36x42 top, heavy turned legs, extends to 6 feet, $3.99.
Solid Oak Dining Chairs, high braced back, heavy rungs, woven cane seats, 69c.
Solid Oak Dressing Case, golden oak finish, large bevel French plated p

The Wanamaker Store.

Old Glory in Jewels

IN a case, in the Rotunda, is on exhibition the most costly flag ever made. It is composed wholly of gems,—the stripes in rubies and diamonds, the stars, large diamonds in a field of sapphires.

The gem-flag is a greeting from the Jewelry Store, and is worthy close examination.

There are used in the making of the flag 7,614 perfect and flawless stones. The aggregate value of these, at the present market, is $104,416.83. The diamond that forms the knob of the staff is a wonderful gem, a sparkling blue-white stone, absolutely perfect in water, shape and cutting, and valued at $10,000.

Just a store feature to help amuse and interest the visitor. We don't expect to sell it.

Returning to more practical matters, the every-day flags of silk and bunting for the Dewey Days, are on sale in the basement, together with all their accessories and concomitants in patriotic decoration.

Reliable goods only, priced fairly; which means as little as possible for the qualities represented.

Some New Little-Priced Fall Dress Goods Copies of the more expensive fabrics, and wonderfully good imitations, too. Of course, there's a difference in weight, finish and quality, when examined closely, but off a few feet they'd bother an expert to distinguish them from the superior sorts. An excellent collection of them, from which are selected just these few:—

Camel's-hair Cheviot Plaids, 65c. yd.
Camel's-hair Check Cheviot, 40c. yd.
Camel's-hair Homespun Suiting, 45c. yd.
Bourette Cheviot Suiting, 45c. yd.
All-wool Granites, 65c., 75c., 85c. yd.
Two-toned Chevron Cheviot, 75c. yd.
Sharkskin Suiting, 75c. yd.
Plaid Homespun, 65c. yd. Check Cheviot, 45c. yd.
Homespun Suiting, 50c. Covert Cloths, 75c.
Two-toned Cheviot, 75c. Paquin Serge, 75c.
Tenth street.

Women's Jackets and Wraps A cosmopolitan gathering, the representative styles of two continents. Every garment the composition of an authority in design, and every garment a masterpiece. Long, elaborate, graceful carriage robes, the new, trim, handsome, "automobile" cloaks, three-quarter and full length, and every sort of jacket, short or long. Jaunty box coats, fashionable walking jackets, and the *chic*, short English "Clubman" coats, that are destined to be popular.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Black Taffeta Waists With character distinct, newest designs. Rich, crisp black taffeta corded, plaited, hemstitched. Wearing quality, without superior—fit and finish with few counterparts. Like these:

$5—Round yoke back and front of fine cording; fine cords running from yoke to waist; detachable collar; flare cuffs.
$5.50—Full front, with rows of silk embroidery and fine plaits; corded yoke back; collar and flare cuffs also embroidered.
$6.50—Rich taffeta; full front; bolero effect of cording and hemstitching; back corded.
$10—First quality taffeta; row of cording running around entire body and top of sleeves; round yoke back and front; with rows of fancy braid; detachable collar and flare cuffs braid trimmed.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dewey Day Handkerchiefs To express patriotism now, to be retained always as souvenirs of Dewey Day. All silk, well finished:

Men's Handkerchiefs—In two styles. Large, clear portrait of the Admiral, with wreaths and banners; red and white striped border, with Union Jack in the corners. 45c. each. And plain white silk, with flag and inscription embroidered in colors. 50c. each.
Women's Handkerchiefs—Plain white, with accurate miniatures of Dewey. 25c. each.

Soft Collars To wear over stocks, — the dainty linen folds that mark the toilet finished. Embroidered, lace-trimmed or hemstitched, fresh and pretty. A large assortment at—you will wonder—

25c. Each
Broadway.

Flags, Decorations and Patriotic Toys Immense flags, tiny flags, and the sizes between. The Flag, the Union Jack, the Admiral's Flag and Dewey Flags. Best silk, best bunting and lowest prices - for - quality. Large, well-colored portraits of Dewey on canvas or muslin. Lanterns of every brilliant sort. And these that no child will want to miss:

DOLLS FOR 25c. EACH
Admiral Dewey in full insignia.
Soldiers. Sailors. The Band.
Men Behind the Guns.
20c.—Rough Riders.
TOY SOLDIERS, 25c. TO $4 A BOX
Cavalry. Infantry. Artillery. Rough Riders.
BRONZE MEDALS, 10c. AND 25c.
Bust of Dewey wreathed in laurel.
Basement.

Boxed Writing Paper and Envelopes Two exceptionally good kinds that are priced extremely low. One is already popular. The other will be surely.

The first is Club Vellum. Three shapes. Cream shade. Smooth finish. The paper, 10c. a pound; the envelopes, 15c. a hundred. We're selling large quantities of this quality every day.
The other—Dewey Blue—is a really high-grade, elegant paper, prettily boxed. 25c. for 24 sheets and 24 envelopes.
Broadway.

The Continental Bicycle, $18 Ever since its first appearance, the handsome Continental has stood for everything that was desirable and reliable in a medium priced bicycle. It was the Continental at its original price that started the decline of bicycle prices to a fairer level. It has always been the greatest bicycle value for the least money that science, experience, time and money could make it.

Fifteen thousand people are riding the Continental bicycle to-day, and every one of them is satisfied or we should have heard to the contrary.

But good as it is, the Continental is not proof against trade conditions. Its price has been cut to

Eighteen Dollars

At that figure it is the emphatic climax to a season that has abounded in startling values.

Men's and women's models; all sizes.
Basement.

Boys' Clothing—Just Sailor Suits The little fellows will all want new suits for the big celebration. Sailor suits preferred, too, you may be sure. Well, there's a gathering here that embraces the best of every good kind. Numerous exclusive styles, and one sort of particular interest. It's an exact copy of the uniform of Uncle Sam's sailors, and it cannot be found anywhere else in New York. 3 to 12 years, $7.50 to $10.

$8.50—Sailor suits in army blue and Havana brown; serge trimmed; 12 rows white silk soutache; white serge shields; silk anchors and crown on shield and sleeves; black silk ties.
$9—Navy blue serge; inlaid velvet collar and velvet shield; gold anchors and stars; stylish and new.
$9—Light blue, navy blue and tan cheviots; extra silk collars and shields; silk embroidery on shields; silk ties.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Ingrain Carpets Skill in producing new loom effects has been advancing step by step. Only the last step here. Patterns that show new life and original designs—in Agra carpets, especially. Solid colors in 15 to 20 rich, enduring shades. Brussels patterns in neat small figures. Exclusively the higher grades—and see these prices:

Rajah and Agra qualities, 80c. a yard.
Heavy Extra Super, all wool, 65c. a yard.

And these recent reductions—an aftermath of the big sale:

Agra qualities, were 80c.; now 60c. yard.
All-wool Extra Super, were 65c.; now 50c. yard.
Third floor.

Folding Beds and Sofa Couches A demonstrator in daily attendance on the fourth floor, to show the workings and advantages of our superior folding beds and couches. The assortment comprise beds at $35 up to $125; the sofa couches, $40 to $55.
Fourth floor.

Japanese Fire Screens Artistic Oriental goods of various kinds at wonderfully little prices have been crowding to the foreground during the past few weeks. Now it's fire screens:

2-fold bamboo frames, with prettily decorated fabrics, are 50c., instead of $1.
2, 3, and 4-fold sorts, with numerous effective designs, at 75c., instead of $1.25 and $1.50.
Main Aisle.

The Housefurnishings The best compliment paid this sale is the quiet, steady, increasing hold it has upon the public. It is no longer treated as unusual; it is merely accepted, like good weather. And its patrons won't let it sleep a day. These favorites always demanded:—

A Step Ladder—not a cheap step ladder—there'd be no credit in selling that at this price or under it. A strong 5-foot ladder that stands firmly and doesn't splinter. Bucket-rest attached. 50c.
Fairbank's Laundry Soap, in fresh, clean cakes, cornerless, harmless, efficient. Box containing 100 cakes, for $2.
And Agate Kitchen Ware; you would pronounce it best at a glance. And it is best, except for slight imperfections in outside polish—outside only. Therefore, however, Half Prices.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

The Bridge Building Combine.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

The consolidation known as the American Bridge Company has been completed, with twenty-eight of the thirty-one bridge-building concerns of the country included. The friends of the consolidation deny that it is a trust, but argue that the combination was made on a basis of net profits for the purpose of securing working capital and saving interest on deferred payments for material. In other words, the enterprise has been financed by taking the bankers into partnership to the extent of $9,000,000 worth of the total of $67,000,000 capital issued. This $9,000,000 in cash is made a fund to enable the consolidation to pay cash for all material, the banks taking the stock in preference to carrying the paper of the individual firms or corporations.

This plan should enable the bridge builders to earn larger dividends without any advance in the price of contracts, but it remains to be seen whether they will be content with the saving of interest, or whether complete control of the business will tempt them to increase direct profits for the benefit of their banker friends. Pittsburg is largely interested in bridge building and is in a position to profit on either end of the proposition.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

The Ramapo Grab and Asphalt Paving Inquired Into.

LIKENS MOSS TO AN ASSASSIN

Water Company's Counsel a Cool Witness—Engineer Birdsall Silent About Contract's Benefit.

The Mazet committee again took up its investigation of the Ramapo water project yesterday, although it made short excursions into the general field of administrative work. It availed itself of the presence of certain witnesses to inquire into asphalt paving contracts and the purchase of material by the Dock Department, but devoted most of the day to Ramapo.

H. C. M. Ingraham, counsel for the Ramapo Water Company, made the most interesting contribution to the testimony brought out during the day. He was a very cool witness, and did not lose his temper. His particular addition to the Ramapo testimony was that he disagreed entirely with Edward Lauterbach as to the contract sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mr. Lauterbach had testified it was Mr. Ingraham's draft that was acted on, but Mr. Ingraham said yesterday that it was not his draft of the contract, but Mr. Lauterbach's.

Mr. Lauterbach thought Mr. Ingraham's form of the contract less favorable to the company than his own, and Mr. Ingraham thought his own contract better than Mr. Lauterbach's. He called attention to the differences in the two forms of the contract.

Mr. Ingraham said he knew nothing about the Secretary, the Treasurer, the stock book, the options, or anything else. He had learned more about these matters, he said, from what he had heard from witnesses than he knew before. He did not know if the company really owned anything—land or water; but he supposed that it had paid for the water represented on its maps.

"Is the company still endeavoring, is it now taking steps to make a contract with the city?" was one of the pointed questions of Mr. Moss.

"No further steps since the injunction suits," was the answer. "We believe that a contract with the city could be made which would be mutually beneficial, and we know that the matter is now before the Board of Public Improvements. That is all."

Mr. Moss inquired for the address of Engineer Nostrand of the Ramapo Company, but Mr. Ingraham would not give it.

"Produce the engineer," said Mr. Moss.

"He isn't in my pocket. He isn't where I can produce him. To introduce any of my friends here to Mr. Moss would be like introducing them to an assassin," said the witness.

Otis H. Cutler, who was Chairman of the Committee of Internal Affairs in the Assembly when the amendments to the Ramapo bill were introduced, was called and examined. He said the amendments were introduced by Edward Lauterbach. He took no interest in the bill, he said, and did not think at the time that it gave the Ramapo Company any more power than could be obtained under the existing law.

Edward Einstein, formerly Dock Commissioner, in reply to Mr. Moss, swore that when he left office, on Dec. 31, 1897, Pier 1 North River was in good condition as far as he knew. Mr. Moss read from The City Record a resolution of the succeeding Dock Board, passed on Jan. 18, 1898, for the repairing, painting, &c., of the pier at a cost of $17,500.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works in the Strong administration, testified the Ramapo project had been proposed to him when he was Commissioner by an attorney representing that company. The lawyer argued that the city could not get an additional water supply except from the Ramapo.

"The information was startling, and I told the gentleman so, and at once began to investigate. The result of my inquiries was that I decided there was no chance of a shortage for many a year to come. The day he made his proposition we had 30,000,000,000 gallons on storage. The Cornell dam was then being built, and I figured it out before him that in 1902, when it would be ready, we would have 72,000,000,000 gallons. We waste 100,000,000 gallons daily by leakage. I refused to entertain the proposition."

Gen. Collis said that under the Strong administration the cost of asphalt had been reduced 60 per cent., or a total saving to the city of more than $900,000.

"What do you think is the great cause of water waste?" asked Mr. Hoffman.

"Bad plumbing. Every house in use a year has water dripping everywhere. And if the pressure were doubled south of Canal Street, every piece of plumbing ten years old in that region would burst."

George B. Hammond, who is in charge of serving the subpoenas for the committee, swore that he has had a number of men looking for Engineer Nostrand and Secretary La Mont of the Ramapo Company for the last two weeks, but could not find them.

William C. Trull testified he is one of the counsel of the Ramapo Company. He said while Mr. Whalen had an office near his own, the Corporation Counsel did not occupy his office. He had been associated with Mr. Whalen twice in law cases.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Water Department was recalled. He said the Esopus water shed could supply 200,000,000 gallons of water daily. He testified there would be no difficulty in building reservoirs to contain 50,000,000,000 gallons at altitudes above 420 feet. This would give all the pressure needed. In five years, he said, this city will need 250,000,000 gallons a day, and must get its additional supply from the Ramapo water shed.

"Do you know about underground leakage?"

"Yes; I know it is not so."

"There is no leakage?"

"Yes; but it isn't 50, or 25, or 10 per cent. It is not more than 5 per cent."

"In your opinion," asked Mr. Moss, "do you think a contract such as the Ramapo Water Company's would be a benefit to the city?"

"I refuse to answer," said Mr. Birdsall.

"Why?"

"Simply because I am not called upon to answer."

"You mean you are not under obligation to answer it?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, Sir"

"Then I'll not ask you another question. You have answered my question."

Mr. Birdsall denied he had ever said the Ramapo water supply was not needed, although he admitted that he had told Gen. Collis it was not needed, meaning, he said, "at that time."

R. T. Rokeby, President of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, testified he had got contracts from the Dock Department for laying asphalt in front of the Cunard and other piers. His company had also obtained the contract for removing the snow this Winter.

Edward P. North, Chief Engineer under Gen. Collis, testified that the average cost of asphalt was $1.82, and that he considered $2.25 the "outside figure" for this paving by the square yard.

Arthur J. Horgan of Horgan & Slattery, city architects, testified as to the orders given on the official architectural firm for new buildings, structures, and repairs. William H. Burke, Secretary of the Dock Board, testified as to the leases of docks.

Charles F. Murphy, Dock Commissioner, was the last witness. He said the contract for paving in front of the Cunard pier had been given to the Uvalde Asphalt Company in order to break up the combination of other asphalt companies. The contract was for $3 a square yard, and was given without competitive bidding of any kind. Mr. Murphy said the only reason the asphalt had been put down was that the Cunard Line had requested it. The same facts were brought out in regard to the contract given to the same company to pave in front of the Wilson Line pier. The Uvalde Company had recently received contracts amounting to $116,000 for asphalt paving at $3 a square yard, he said.

Mr. Murphy also said his department had bought cement from John P. Kane at $2 a barrel, when the price was $1.92 or $1.94 a barrel. This latter price was offered when bids were afterward called for.

While leaving the stand Mr. Rokeby declared he had been summoned to the courtroom and detained there for days "listening to this Ramapo matter." Mr. Moss, at the close of the day's session, said:

"I knew that Mr. Rokeby is a gentleman of uncertain temper, and I took care to inform him when he would be wanted. His statement that he had been in court six or seven times is not true, and if it comes to a question of veracity between Rokeby and other witnesses I have my individual opinion."

The committee will meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Committeeman Francis Wilson said yesterday that the committee will investigate the administration of the Kings County offices in a few days.

Dalton Asked for a Water Report.

Evidence that the Ramapo job is by no means a dead issue was given yesterday, when the Board of Public Improvements adopted a resolution reminding Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply that he had neglected to prepare a report on the existing defects in the city's water supply which have been charged by the Ramapo Water Company. By a resolution adopted April 19 last the Commissioner of Water Supply was instructed to prepare such a report, and yesterday's resolution was a reiteration of the first one. Both were fathered by President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who doubts the veracity of the water company's claims and who is one of the bitterest opponents of the Ramapo contract.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Clerk Shocked to Death While Turning on Incandescent Light.

Herman Neilson, a nineteen-year-old grocery clerk, employed by Herman Timmerman at 9 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, was instantly killed yesterday by electricity while attempting to turn on an incandescent light in the store where he worked. Experts from the company supplying the electricity which lights the store gave it as their opinion that a heavily charged wire had in some way crossed the feed wire to the lamp.

When Neilson touched the button the current was so powerful that it penetrated the fixture about the lamp and killed him. His right arm and right foot were badly burned. His body was removed to his home, in Williamsburg.

HOP TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

A complimentary hop will be given next Saturday evening at the Castleton Hotel, Staten Island, to the officers of the squadron now lying off Tompkinsville.

Manager George H. Avery of the hotel yesterday made the announcement in a Staten Island newspaper, that persons who failed to subscribe to a benefit hop given his musicians last Saturday evening will "make themselves conspicuous by remaining away from the complimentary hop." Mr. Avery is angered because a number of the regular attendants failed to subscribe to a hop marking the closing of the Summer season, which he gave as a benefit to his musicians.

It is said that there is a movement on foot by those who failed to subscribe to the benefit hop to have the complimentary hop to the officers of the squadron boycotted by Staten Island social leaders. Mr. Avery seems confident, however, that he can pull the complimentary hop off successfully, assisted by his friends and those who did subscribe.

STRIKING CARPENTERS CONFER.

The Master Carpenters' Association Affirms Its Decision Not to Yield.

At the request of the union carpenters the Master Carpenters' Association yesterday appointed a committee of seven to confer with a similar committee of the unions in regard to the demands of the unions for an increase of wages and a Saturday half-holiday. The conference was held in the Building Trades Club, and the following were the employers' committee: Edwin Outwater, William A. Hall, D. Mitchell, R. M. Chrystie, T. J. Duffy, John H. Carl, and John H. Hamilton.

The employers informed the unions' committee that the association could not accede to the men's demands, as the condition of the trade did not warrant it, and called the attention of the men to the losses and sufferings that they would endure by a prolonged strike. The members of the unions' committee said that they had no authority to make a settlement with the employers except on the basis of the demands, but would report back to their unions. An adjournment was then taken until Friday afternoon.

The Master Carpenters' Association then held a meeting, at which the employes of 70 per cent. of all the carpenters were present. The meeting reaffirmed the decision taken at the previous session, not to yield to the men.

Secretary Herrman of the Master Carpenters' Association said that good feeling prevails between the employers and the men, but that the former cannot afford to surrender. They have not tried to get new men in the places of the strikers, and they do not believe it will be necessary, because the old men will be sure to return to their senses.

John N. Schafer, an employer who does not belong to the association, told his men that he would grant their demands for the present, but would return to the old conditions should the association ultimately not yield.

OCEANIC SAILS HOMEWARD.

New White Star Liner Receives an Ovation at Her Departure.

The White Star Line steamship Oceanic began her homeward trip yesterday, sailing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide had been running flood for two hours. This is not the season when the transatlantic steamers carry large numbers of passengers to Europe, the tide of travel being this way, but the new wonder in marine craft carried 500 passengers, of whom 185 were in the first cabin and 100 in the second cabin.

The big steamer took out rather more cargo than she brought in and was drawing 27 feet forward and 29 feet aft when she drew out from her pier. Ten thousand persons visited her while in port.

She began her first eastward voyage with almost as much of an ovation as she received when she arrived a week before. A large crowd gathered at the Battery at 4 o'clock, and at about twenty minutes after the hour the Oceanic passed down the river.

The top of the Bowling Green Building, in which are the offices of the line, was fringed with people and the company's house flag, a red ground with a white star was dipped as the liner passed. The salute was seen aboard and duly acknowledged.

Chief Engineer Sewall said just before the Oceanic sailed that some twenty of his green fireroom crew had deserted in this port, but their places had been filled with seasoned hands, and as those who had come over with him had now the benefit of a trip's experience, he expected that the vessel would have no difficulty in reaching Liverpool on time.

The company's steamer Majestic, which was due yesterday, did not reach port, nor did the Cunard Line steamship Aurania. Their delay was attributed to the same cause as the Lucania's and the Oceanic's, to the green fireroom crews to which they have been compelled to resort in consequence of the strike in England.

TRENTON RESERVOIR FINISHED.

Its Completion Celebrated by a Street Parade and Speeches.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—The completion of Trenton's new reservoir was celebrated to-day with a street parade and a programme of speechmaking. The parade included the Police and Fire Departments of the city, and the county officials.

About 5,000 persons were gathered at the reservoir when the pumps were started and the filling of the basin begun. Speeches were made by Mayor Briggs, ex-Mayor Sickel, ex-Judge William M. Lanning, and President Katzenbach of the Common Council.

The reservoir has been two years in course of construction. It has a capacity of 110,000,000 gallons of water, and its cost, including the amount paid for the site, is $450,000.

A Rival Tailors' Union.

There is war between the independent tailors, who are holding a convention at 114 Cannon Street, and the United Workers of America. The independents are forming a National union and are preparing a union label in opposition to that of the United Garment Workers. The latter, it was reported yesterday, have warned the manufacturers not to recognize the independents.

The First Methodist Church.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The cornerstone of a new Methodist Protestant Church, at Union Chapel, Harford County, was laid Sunday, Sept. 17, by Mount Ararat Lodge of Masons. The Rev. F. T. Tagg, D. D., preached the sermon. Union Chapel Church is situated in a beautiful grove near Wilna Post Office, five miles from Belair. The building was erected in 1821, nearly eighty years ago. The old Wilna Church became the property of the Associate Methodists, whose motto was "A church without a Bishop, in a country without a King," and their title "The Methodist Protestant Church." The first General Conference of the Methodist Protestants was held in 1828, and the members of Union Chapel, adhering to their doctrines and customs, opened their doors to the new denomination, and it became the first of the churches of that faith which are now spread broadcast over the country. In Harford County, therefore, was the cradle in which was nursed the infant church, which made the first stand for popular Church government.

45 Miles on Horseback through Cuba

Miss Frances Drake writes:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 26, 1899.

Major Geo. C. Crager,
War Dept., Havana, Cuba.

Dear Major—I have just returned from a 45-mile spin on the new horse, and he rides like a rocking-chair; I tired out a Captain and two Lieutenants. This is a much rougher trip than I anticipated, but I can stand it provided you send me the case of **Johann Hoff's** Malt you have. I can't do without it. I carry a bottle of it in my saddle bag, and the officers have begged most of mine from me. Leave for Kingston to-morrow. Send box to Myrtle Bank Hotel. Yours, cordially,

Frances Drake

DR. R. D. FAIREX, of New Orleans, writes: "I find **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** to act as a stimulant as well as a tonic. The patient gains flesh and strength from its administration."

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is the pioneer and standard—has been sold since 1847. Avoid substitutes.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Marguerite Cornille Scores a Hit in "The Man in the Moon."

MR. HAMMERSTEIN TO BUILD

Expects to Have Completed by Next Spring a House Which He Will Devote to Opera Exclusively.

Much had been said about Marguerite Cornille, Manager Lederer's latest importation, described on the programme as the "Lyric Venus," and who made her first American appearance at the New York Theatre last night during the second act of "The Man in the Moon," when she was presented as one of the chief features of the burlesque. Mlle. Cornille came up to all of the preliminary reports which had been made about her, and, like French music hall singers, her voice is well placed and flexible with less shrillness than is usually born of the café chantants.

Her enunciation is distinct and her airs and graces perfect. She sang four songs of the conventional music hall type, the first one being "Chic, Chic, Chic," which made her popular at once.

When she seated herself at the piano and accompanied herself to the next song, "Ma Chanteuse," sung with a delightfully French accent and charming manner, she drew storms of applause from the large audience. "I Do Not Understand" and "La Marche des Boulottes" completed her répertoire.

"KING JOHN" A SUCCESS.

Produced by Beerbohm Tree in London Before an Enthusiastic Audience —Play Well Mounted.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—At Her Majesty's Theatre this evening Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the actor-manager, produced "King John" before a brilliant and crowded audience, including Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, Field Marshal; Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament, and a host of persons prominent in literature and art.

The play was superbly mounted, presenting a series of very beautiful stage pictures, including a tableau of the granting of Magna Charta.

The performance was received with every mark of enthusiasm, the chief honors falling to Mr. Tree as the King, Miss Julia Neilson as Constance, and Lewis Waller as the bastard Philip.

At the close Mr. Tree, who was vigorously cheered on appearing before the curtain, made a brief speech in acknowledgment of the reception given to the production.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW HOUSE.

Gets His Discharge in Bankruptcy and Will Go on with His Plans.

Oscar Hammerstein, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court on April 10, was yesterday discharged as a bankrupt by Judge Brown, on motion of his attorney, Edwin B. Root. The motion was not opposed. Mr. Hammerstein was not present when the discharge was granted. The application for Mr. Hammerstein's discharge was made on the report of Peter B. Olney, referee, and has been pending for some time, one creditor having opposed it. When the application was filed the schedules showed liabilities of $142,486.

Mr. Hammerstein said last night that as he had received his discharge in bankruptcy he proposes to take up and complete the negotiations which were in progress at the time his petition was filed for the construction of a new theatre. Contracts have been signed, and Mr. Hammerstein hopes to have his new house completed before next Spring, making in all six theatres he has constructed in this city.

Mr. Hammerstein said the site had been selected, but he would not give its location. Close friends say, however, the new theatre will be built next to his present house, the Victoria. It will be a building entirely different from any he has constructed, and will be devoted exclusively to grand opera, on the plan of the Castle Square Opera Company, which has been his idea for many years.

MR. AND MRS. KENDAL COMING.

Among the passengers on the White Star liner Teutonic, which is due to arrive here on Wednesday next, are Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. They will go direct to Philadelphia and on Oct. 9 will open their American tour at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

This year the Kendals will depart from their usual custom of appearing in a repertoire of plays, and will depend wholly upon Hendine and Wood's new comedy, "The Elder Miss Blossom." The supporting company will be the same as appeared in the comedy during the London engagement.

From Philadelphia the attraction will be taken to Boston for two weeks, after which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will begin their season at the Knickerbocker Theatre, in this city, for an extended run.

Miss Nita Allen Married.

Miss Nita Allen, who went to England in the Spring with Broadhurst Brothers' attraction "Why Smith Left Home," has returned to this city. During her stay abroad she went to Paris, where she was married to Charles H. Hibbard. She has retired from the stage. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard will take up their permanent residence in this city.

Frohman Gets "Hearts Are Trumps."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Charles Frohman has purchased the American rights of the new Drury Lane drama "Hearts Are Trumps."

A Large Family.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The wife of William Swartwood, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, gave birth on Sunday, Sept. 17, to her twenty-fifth child. Of the twenty-five children two are dead. Twins were born thrice to the couple. Swartwood is fifty years of age and his wife forty-three. The last child born is a son, and the parents are as proud of it as though it was their first-born.

RUNAWAY IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Two Persons Injured in the Flight of a Frantic Horse.

There was much excitement in Sixth Avenue between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-second Streets yesterday, caused by a runaway horse. The street at the time was crowded with shoppers. The shouts of the people, combined with the clanging of street car gongs and clattering of horses getting out of the way, added to the general alarm.

The horse was unattached, but had on harness. It was going at a frightful speed at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, when Margaret Brown, thirty-two years of age, of 318 West Twenty-ninth Street, attempted to cross, going west. The horse knocked her against an elevated railroad pillar. She was picked up unconscious and was taken to the New York Hospital. Her condition is said to be extremely serious. At Twenty-seventh Street John Doikz, said by the police to live at 42 West Twenty-eighth Street, was knocked down. He received several contusions and abrasions, but refused medical assistance and went home.

A couple of laborers, at Twenty-second Street, succeeded in stopping the animal, which was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Later a man called for the horse, and said it belonged to Herman Mauder of 14 Second Avenue.

WANTED HIS WIFE ARRESTED.

Unrehearsed Domestic Drama in the Tenderloin Prompted by Jealousy.

An interesting domestic drama was enacted in the Tenderloin last night. About 8:30 o'clock a woman, fashionably attired and wearing considerable jewelry, entered the restaurant at the Delavan, at Broadway and Fortieth Street. She was Rose Bittner, wife of one of the proprietors, John Bittner.

Approaching a table at which her husband and a woman were seated, she said in a determined tone:

"John, I want you to leave that woman at once. I will stand your neglect no longer."

Bittner walked to the street, followed by his wife, the latter overtaking him on Thirty-fourth Street. There Bittner called Policeman Beck and said:

"I want you to arrest this woman. She is my wife and persists in annoying me at my place of business."

After some talk the two proceeded to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a cab and there Bittner told Sergt. Daly he wanted his wife locked up.

"If I am locked up, John, you will regret it," said the wife.

"Well, you must stop annoying me," rejoined the husband. "You will ruin my business. Don't I give you plenty of money, good clothes, jewelry, and a handsome home?"

"Yes, John, you do," replied Mrs. Bittner, who was weeping bitterly. "But there is something a good woman values more than all these. An honest wife to be happy wants the love and companionship of her husband. Those I do not get. For weeks at a time I do not see you. You neglect me for other women, and I cannot stand it any longer. My child and myself should be uppermost in your thoughts."

Bittner denied the wife's charges, and declared the woman he was talking to was almost an utter stranger, and was accompanied by her husband. "I love my wife," he said, "but she is extremely jealous. That is the whole of it."

Mrs. Bittner declared she would institute proceedings against her husband to-day.

Sergt. Daly gave the couple some wholesome advice. The husband finally withdrew his charge and with his wife drove off in a cab.

PREMIER LAURIER ON ALASKA.

Says Canada Will Maintain Her Attitude in the Boundary Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 20.—At Middlesex County fair, at Strathroy, yesterday, Premier Laurier said:

"There is one question, the Alaskan boundary, which has proved a stumbling block to the success of the Joint High Commission. We have, therefore, stood by our rights, and it is because we have stood by our rights that we have not obtained the success which we might have expected, but gentlemen, there is no one, I am sure, in this audience who will regret it, or would express any regret upon it.

"We have done our best, and if we have done nothing else, we have stood by the dignity, the honor, and the rights of Canada. We want to be on the very best terms with our neighbors to the south, we want to trade with them. But if they will not trade with us our hearts will not be broken by the fact. We can live without them, we can prosper without them, though I make no secret that there are many things upon which I, for one, would be glad to have better relations with them.

"But if the price is to be paid by the sacrifice of Canadian honor, we will have none of that price, and we will continue to do as we are doing now, paddle our own canoe.

"We want to have the very best relations with our neighbors, but while that is so our aim is above all things, Canada first, Canada last, and Canada always."

FLEEING BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Neighbors Chased Men Who Stole from Mr. Hearld's Apartments.

Two burglars were caught looting an apartment at 757 Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon, and were arrested after a chase by neighbors. They gave their names to the police as Frederick Summers, twenty-three years old, who refused his address, and William Kline, thirty-seven, of 471 West Forty-ninth Street.

Michael Foley and Martin Wagner, who live at the number where the burglary was attempted, were standing in front of the house yesterday afternoon when the two burglars went in. The strangers walked into the hallway and went upstairs. Foley and Wagner wondered who they were, but thought they might have business with some of their neighbors.

A few moments afterward they heard a crash upstairs. They ran up to their own apartments on the third floor. These had not been entered. Then they ran down to the second floor, where John Hearld has an apartment.

The two strangers emerged, carrying a bundle of articles they had picked up inside. When they saw Foley and Wagner they ran down the stairs and into Fiftieth Street and across to Sixth Avenue, the two men after them. They threw away their plunder. Policeman Casey was at Sixth Avenue and headed off the two men, and with the other men's help captured them. They were taken to the station house and locked up. In the bundle they threw away were two watches, tableware, and a pocketbook containing a small sum of money.

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Manila Guns in Vermont.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The two Manila guns which have been loaned to the State of Vermont by the Ordnance Department arrived at Montpelier Monday evening, Sept. 18, in time to be mounted and take part in Dewey's home coming. They were taken from the sunken Castilla, the second ship in size in the Spanish squadron. The guns are six-inch bore, length 17 feet 4 inches, combined weight 21,000 pounds. In making the journey from San Francisco they traversed five roads—Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk, and Central Vermont. The freight bill, which the State will pay, is $759.34. Gov. Smith has instructed Quartermaster Gen. W. H. Gilmore to prepare mounts for the guns on the State House grounds.

MASON TALKS ON THE WAR

Says He Is Ashamed of His Country for Fighting Filipinos.

FOR EXPANSION BY PURCHASE

Says American Flag Will Come Down in Cuba—Asserts Filipinos Should Be Treated as Cubans Are.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In an interview to-day, Senator Mason of Illinois said:

"On the floor of the Senate I shall continue my opposition to the war upon the Filipinos. I would sooner resign my seat than treat a dog the way we are treating those people. I am ashamed of my country.

"People make a great mistake," he continued, "when they say that I am against expansion. I am not. But expansion by purchase or other honorable means is one thing; expansion by force is another. I do not believe that there was any necessity for this war upon the Filipinos. I believe that if we had adopted a resolution in Congress assuring those people, as we assured the Cubans, that we had no selfish designs upon them, we never would have met with any opposition in the Philippines. The fact is, that we have given the Filipinos every reason to distrust us, and they are fighting for their own liberty.

"Talk about hauling down our flag," continued the Senator, "will not our flag come down in Cuba? Certainly it will if we are true to our promises. And the day that it comes down will be the brightest day in our history, because it will show that we are a great, unselfish Nation, devoted to the eternal principles of right and honesty. If the Cubans want to be annexed later, that is another question. Why cannot we deal with the Filipinos in the same way?"

THE PHILIPPINE CATHOLICS.

Cardinal Gibbons Talks to the President About the Situation—Probably Discussed Church Desecrations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons had half an hour's conference with the President to-day. He was accompanied by Father Stafford of this city. Further than to admit that the conversation related to the situation in the Philippines, Cardinal Gibbons declined to make any statement.

It is known that the Cardinal came by appointment. A few of the Catholic clergy have been very much exercised by the reports of the desecration of church property in the Philippines by our soldiers, and it is presumed that this, together with other subjects relating to the Catholic Church in the Philippines, were discussed.

GEN. OTIS A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

His Name Appears in a "List of American Converts."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reported desecration of a Catholic church in the Philippines, the responsibility for which has not yet been fixed upon any particular American officer, would seem to attach blame to Gen. Otis, commanding the American forces.

It is perhaps not generally known that Otis is himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church. At least, I find in a book called "Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared," written by the Rev. Alfred Young of the Paulist Fathers, and published several years ago, a list of "American Converts from Protestantism," in which appears the name of "Col. E. S. Otis, United States Army." W. M. C.

New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

CHURCH DESECRATION DENOUNCED.

Catholic Convention Condemns Reported Sacrilege in Philippines.

NEWARK, Sept. 20.—At the Convention of the National Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies to-day a set of resolutions was adopted deprecating the reported desecration of Roman Catholic churches in the Philippines and demanding that, if upon proper investigation it is found that American soldiers have been guilty of sacrilege, they shall be punished, and that the necessary measures to prevent the further despoiling of churches be taken. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to President McKinley.

The Rev. Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine, delivered an address on the progress of the last quarter of the present century. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. S. H. Wall, New York; First Vice President—The Rev. D. H. Bogan, Rahway, N. J.; Second Vice President—J. M. Higgins, Richmond, Va.; Secretary and Treasurer—E. P. Gallagher, Philadelphia. The convention next year will be held in Brooklyn.

MOROS MAY FIGHT FILIPINOS.

They Are Unfriendly and Disturbances Are Likely to Occur.

MANILA, Sept. 20.—Cable reports from Iloilo concerning the results of Gen. Bates's second trip among the southern islands indicate that only about 400 rebels at Zamboanga refuse to recognize American authority. Pending the outcome on the Island of Luzon the city is practically deserted.

The rebels are in camp, four miles in the country. The Moros and Filipinos are unfriendly, and disturbances between them are liable to occur.

Jolo is quiet, and the natives continue friendly.

TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Otis Says 8.2 Inches of Rain Have Fallen in Two Days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The War Department has received the following dispatch:

Manila, Sept. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Typhoon prevailing. Rainfall forty-eight hours, eight and two-tenths inches. Last twenty-four hours, six and three-tenths. Delay shipment of volunteers. Iowas probably sail to-morrow; Tennessees detained south by storm. OTIS.

Recruits for Philippine Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The enrollment of recruits for the volunteer army progresses steadily. Yesterday 584 men were secured, making the total to date 7,951. The greatest progress has been made by the Thirty-eighth Regiment, which has enlisted 1,125 men. The Thirty-ninth Regiment comes next, with 1,099 men. The two colored regiments are making fairly good headway. The Forty-eighth, at Fort Thomas, has 177 men, and the Forty-ninth, at Jefferson Barracks, has 81 men.

Three Spanish Ships for the Navy.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20.—Among the passengers of the Empress of India, which has arrived from the Orient, were T. H. De Witt Veeder, who has been working with Lieut. Hobson raising and repairing Spanish vessels destroyed by Admiral Dewey. Mr. Veeder says but three of the vessels now at Hongkong will be of any use to the United States—the Don Juan de Austria, Isla of Cuba, and Isla de Luzon.

Will Land All Troops by Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Root received information to-day which gives assurance that enough ships can be secured to land all the troops in Manila by Christmas.

Major Allen to Go to Manila.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Major H. T. Allen, the United States Military Attaché here, has received a cable message granting his request to join in the Philippine campaign.

THE STRIKE IN HAVANA.

12,000 Men Are Now Out and Number May Grow — Cartmen Strike on Account of Police Oppression.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The strike has assumed serious proportions. It is now estimated that there are 12,000 striking masons, painters, carpenters, cartmen, and laundry workers, and if, as is threatened, the hackmen, stevedores, and cigarmakers strike within the next few days, there will be another 4,000.

The cartmen went out to-day, thereby seriously crippling the wholesale business houses. They give as a reason for their action the unfair treatment they have been receiving at the hands of the police, a majority being Spaniards.

Many reliable business men say that this strike of the cartmen is the only legitimate strike. It is asserted that the police shamefully abuse their authority over the cartmen, endeavoring to get them to talk back, so as to have a pretext to take them to Vivac, the Tombs of Havana, and to accuse them next day of insulting the police.

Gen. Rafael Cardenas, Chief of Police, and Mayor Perfecto Lacoste deny that the police are guilty of oppressive conduct; but the mere fact that the cartmen went out on this ground alone seems to indicate that there is more truth than fiction in the statement of their grievance.

The strike of the laundry workers is also a serious matter, owing to the large amount of clothing that requires regular washing in a tropical climate.

Considering the large number of men now out of employment it is remarkable that there are no disorders. Strikers and employers are apparently equally apathetic.

CUBAN INTEREST REPUDIATED.

Spanish Cabinet Decides that It Must Be Paid by the Island—Economies in the Budget Urged.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The Cabinet met in Council to-day and discussed at great length the necessity of making all possible economies in the budget in order to satisfy public opinion and meet the needs of the country. Each Minister was urged to report what further curtailment was possible in his department.

It was decided that the interest on the Cuban bonds should be paid by the Government of that island and not by Spain.

GEN. WOOD ENDS HIS TOUR.

Says the Cubans Have Made Little Progress Since the War.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 20.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, concluded his tour of inspection on Monday.

He says his trip from Puerto Principe was made overland, with a view to the inspection of the country. He adds that very little progress has been made by the inhabitants of that region since the war, although the peasants are quite willing to work when work is procurable.

Order Regulating Cuban Holidays.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has issued a circular order directing that the only legal holidays, so far as business documents are concerned, shall be New Year's Day, Christmas, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Sunday.

This order was found necessary owing to the large number of saints' days and the frequent attempts to defraud in business transactions by documents signed on those days.

The Havana Sewage Concession.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Mayor Lacoste said to-day that the question of the Dady concession regarding Havana sewage would be discussed by the Municipal Council to-morrow, but would probably not be settled then.

Puerto Rican Relief Fund.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday the following subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged, $46,611.90; Cuban Relief Committee, Potsdam, N. Y., $50.51; citizens of Chicago, (additional,) $1,500; cash, Pittsfield, Ill., $2; citizens of Columbus, Ohio, through Adjutant General, $171; C. R. Cipperly, Mayville, N. Y., $5. Total, $48,340.41.

Puerto Rico Charity Statistics.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Sept. 20.—The Board of Charities' tabulated statistics show that out of a population of 916,894 there are 291,089 indigent and 11,858 sick. The number of deaths as a result of the recent hurricane was 2,619.

Army Officers Must Face the Camera.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Root has sent out circulars requesting photographs of every commissioned officer of the army to file with the efficiency records in the War Department. These photographs are to be all of one size, mounted, and to have the name of the officer, his rank, and the date upon which the photograph was taken inscribed upon the back.

A Sword for Capt. Chadwick.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Sept. 20.—Oct. 10 has been designated as Chadwick Day at this place, on which occasion a $1,000 sword will be presented to Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York by the people of his native town. Gov. Atkinson will make the presentation speech. Admiral Sampson is expected to be present.

Five Retired Officers to Get No Pay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Five of the officers of the United States Marine Corps, on the retired list, will receive no pay during the coming year, under a decision just rendered by the Controller of the Treasury. The five were retired after the naval estimates had been submitted to Congress, and it is held that no appropriation is available from which the officers can be paid.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Alliance has arrived at Funchal.

The Essex has arrived at Gibraltar.

The Badger has sailed from Santa Barbara for a cruise.

The Scorpion has left the Brooklyn yard for Gibraltar.

CHEAP LABOR FOR HAWAII.

Large Number of Japanese Are Being Brought to the Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20.—Not content with the importation through Minister Ramon of a small army of Italian field workers, the planters of Hawaii are now arranging for a wholesale importation of contract labor from Japan. When the Empress of India sailed from Yokohama on the 7th inst. their agents had 9,310 laborers, and these, with the women who are to accompany them to the islands, mean a total emigration from Japan of upward of 10,500.

The large demand for cheap labor results from the recent heavy investments of American capital in Hawaii, but the present emigration is viewed with alarm in Japan, the Government promising stringent restrictions for the next session of the Diet.

Title to Hawaiian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the local Hawaiian officials are without power to transfer title to public lands in Hawaii pending legislation by Congress.

CAPT. BISSELL EXAMINED.

Again Attributes His Financial Condition to His Wife's Extravagance.

Capt. Eugene B. N. Bissell, Jr., son of E. Bissell, an auctioneer, was yesterday examined in supplementary proceedings before Judge Fitzsimons, in the City Court, to see if he is able to pay a dry goods bill contracted with a Sixth Avenue firm by his former wife. The hearing was adjourned to give counsel for the firm time to see whether the appointment of a receiver will be requested.

Mr. Bissell is thirty-one years of age, and in 1888 was married to Mary V. Gale. She inherited $50,000 shortly afterward. Mr. Bissell subsequently secured a divorce from her. Mr. Bissell says that he withdrew from his father's firm on account of his wife's extravagance. He claims that she spent all of the $50,000 she inherited, except $15,000, which is in trust. She claims that he spent it.

He served as a Captain in the war with Spain, and has now obtained a Captaincy in the Forty-fourth United States Volunteers, which is going to the Philippines.

ITALIAN ANNIVERSARY PARADE

Entrance of Garibaldi into Rome Celebrated by the Societies.

The United Italian Societies of New York celebrated by a parade and festival yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of Garibaldi's troops into Rome. The members of the several societies assembled in Washington Square and decorated the statue of Garibaldi. A parade then moved up Fifth Avenue, headed by Coroner Antonio Zucca. About 2,000 men were in line. They were reviewed at the Columbus Circle by Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador; Chevalier C. Branchi, the Italian Consul General; Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, and Richard Croker.

The line was disbanded at Columbus Circle, and the Italians proceeded to Harlem River Park, where a festival was opened by an address from Coroner Zucca. The demonstration was not as large as it has been in former years. The veterans in the Italian societies say that the younger generation is losing interest in the deeds of their forefathers, and that the Garibaldi celebration in this city will soon be only a memory.

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE

Governors and Attorneys General Meet in St. Louis.

ELEVEN STATES REPRESENTED

Republicans in Attendance Resent the Attempt to Introduce Expansion and Free Silver Issues and Withdraw.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—Promptly at 11 o'clock Attorney General Crow of Missouri called to order in the ladies' ordinary of the Planters' Hotel the Anti-Trust Conference originated by Gov. Sayers of Texas. Gov. Lon V. Stephens of Missouri nominated Gov. J. D. Sayers of Texas as Permanent Chairman and he was unanimously chosen. Paul B. Moore, Private Secretary of Gov. Stephens, was chosen Secretary of the conference.

Gov. Sayers, on assuming the chair, read a lengthy address, setting forth his views on the question of trusts. He said in part:

OBJECTS OF THE MEETING.

No motive prompted my action in suggesting this conference other than the desire to induce, if possible, concert of action among such Governors and Attorneys General of all the States that might aid in an effort to suppress an evil which has become gigantic in proportions, and which, in the opinion of a very large number of good and patriotic citizens of the Republic, threatens the most serious and disastrous consequences to the country.

It is true that in some sections money is plentiful, trade active, speculation rife, and that certain products have largely and rapidly increased in selling value. This prosperity, however, is born, in a great measure, of war, and is largely attributable to the enormous expenditures that have been and are now being made by the general Government for special purposes, and in particular localities, and so long as war shall continue, this unusual activity will be maintained. Considering the situation conservatively, impartially, and with the assistance of an intelligent experience, it cannot be reasonably expected that the present prosperity will long survive the settlement of our foreign difficulties and the restoration of peace.

Next to the war itself and to the incidents directly connected with it, the wonderful revolution that has occurred in business life is calculated to arouse the gravest anxiety in all thoughtful minds. For the past quarter of a century we have heard much of trust formation, and notes of alarm have been sounded again and again, to warn the people of the danger that threatened them in that direction. But during the past two years that which was previously but a shadow on the horizin has become a dark and portentous cloud, and on every side and from every quarter are heard warnings of imminent danger that should no longer pass unheeded.

LAWS SHOULD BE MADE.

Every combination and association of any magnitude in this country under the name or guise of a trust, almost without exception, owes its existence to a governmental grant of privilege, exemption, and power. The fact that the trust almost universally owes its very life to the creative power of public authority, makes it the imperative duty of government to protect the people against any abuse or misuse of its opportunities to the detriment of the general welfare. This, in my opinion, is a complete answer to any objection that might be urged against governmental interference to restrain and, if needs be, to entirely destroy the trust power whenever it shall become hurtful or perilous.

There must be co-operation between both Governments, general and local, each working earnestly and sincerely within its sphere.

In the speaker's opinion both Governments may be rightfully held responsible for the existence of the trust, and the subject was indisputably within the domain of Federal legislation.

Gov. Stephens followed Gov. Sayers in an address in which he told of what had been done in Missouri to fight the trusts.

Gov. Stephens then caused somewhat of a sensation among the Republican State officials present by denouncing the National Administration and its war policy and declaring that trusts and imperialism go hand in hand.

Speeches in opposition to his views were made during the afternoon and to-night. Govs. Shaw of Iowa and Thomas of Colorado, and Attorney General Taylor of Indiana left for home to-night.

The roll call showed these States represented, as follows:

Michigan—Gov. Pingree and Attorney General Oren.
Missouri—Gov. Stephens and Attorney General Crow.
Texas—Gov. Sayers and Attorney General Smith.
Arkansas—Gov. Jones and Attorney General Davis.
Tennessee—Gov. McMillin.
Iowa—Gov. Shaw.
Colorado—Gov. Thomas and Attorney General Campbell.
Indiana—Attorney General Taylor.
Montana—Attorney General Nolan.
Mississippi—Monroe McClurg, Democratic candidate for Attorney General.
Washington—Insurance Commissioner C. G. Helfner.

A motion was carried providing for the selection of committees on order of business and resolutions. Gov. Shaw, in opposition to the appointment of a committee on resolutions by Attorney General Taylor of Indiana and several other Republicans present, their contention being that this was no place to adopt resolutions.

The Committee on Order of Business was selected as follows: Govs. Jones, Thomas, Shaw, and Pingree, and Attorneys General Nolan, Taylor, and McClurg.

Committee on Resolutions—Govs. Stephens and McMillin, and Attorneys General Davis, Campbell, Oren, Nolan, Smith, and McClurg.

A recess was then taken until 3 P. M. Upon resumption of the sitting the attendance was undiminished. A telegram from Gov. McLaurin of Mississippi said that business necessitated his absence, but that any action tending to the eradication of trusts and combines would receive his support.

The Committee on Rules and Order reported and the report was adopted, recommending the following order of business:

Reception of reports of committees, reception and discussion of motions and resolutions, and that Cushing's Manual shall govern the proceedings of the conference.

Attorney General Smith of Texas presented some resolutions favoring legislation that would do away with trusts and combinations. They were referred to committee.

ARRAIGNS THE OIL TRUST.

Gov. C. S. Thomas of Colorado was the first to address the conference in the afternoon. He prefaced his remarks by saying emphatically that he did not agree with the expressions voiced by Govs. Stephens and Sayers at the morning session. He contended that the consolidation of business combinations in a few hands was injurious to the people as a whole. He assumed that the question of the threatening character of those gigantic combinations portended evil for the people and said it was time to call a halt.

He argued that concurrent action between the States and the National Government was necessary to control the operations of the so-called trusts.

He concluded his remarks with a vigorous attack upon the Standard Oil Company, exemplifying his onslaught by the recital of a number of specific cases coming under his observation wherein the oil company made enormous profits on its product in Colorado and adjacent States to the detriment of the consumer. He said the company avoided taxation on its property and business in Colorado and paid dividends in New York.

Public opinion, he said, governs this country, and when it is finally awakened to the evil of the trusts, then public opinion is going to have its way. He hoped the trust question would be kept out of the domain of partisan politics, and that it would be considered from the lofty standpoint of American citizenship. If this question, he said, is not met properly the result will not only be a menace to the people of this, but the next generation.

Gov. Leslie Shaw of Iowa then took the floor, and, as it seemed to many, facetiously derided the remarks of Gov. Stephens at the morning session. Before delving into his subject he paused, and made a motion that the Governors of Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas be appointed to draft and formulate a bill such as, in their opinion, may safely and advantageously be passed by the Legislatures of the several States, and which will, in their opinion, as far as possible, remedy the evil so universally acknowledged. The motion was tabled. Gov. Shaw said in part:

GOV. SHAW'S SPEECH.

I regret that the call for this conference did not include all that is in the mind of him who issued it. It was evidently the purpose to make it not only an anti-trust conference, but an anti-expansion and a free-trade and free-silver convention. I say evidently the purpose from the tone of the remarks of the Chairman and from the speech of the Governor of Missouri. Had this been done it is quite possible a larger attendance would have been secured, for certainly it would have then embraced subjects upon which there are greater differences of opinion than upon the question of trusts alone.

I was interested and diverted by the address of the Governor of Missouri. Interested, for he stated that his State had triumphantly exterminated the octopus. I was diverted as he told of the downfall of Rome caused from evils such as now confront us. I was made to regret that in the expansion policy of old Rome she did not acquire some territory as productive of statesmen as the Louisiana Purchase, and which might then have produced a Governor of sufficient foresight, a Legislature of sufficient wisdom, an Attorney General of sufficient courage, and a Supreme Court of sufficient erudition and fairness to have successfully coped with multi-millionaires and bankers, which is was claimed infested the empire to the great damage of the common people.

I prefer a formulated bill, such as I may safely submit to the General Assembly of my State, rather than resolutions. I think I am politician enough to draft a set of resolutions so drastic that, if needed, all trusts and combinations would immediately take their departure from the Commonwealth of which I have the honor to be Chief Executive; but I am not so confident that I am statesman enough to draft a bill which will compel their everlasting exit providing they are determined to stay. If the committee, when appointed, shall draft a bill which seems to me comprehensive and effective, I will very gladly recommend it; for I desire here and now to say that I have no sympathy with any combination of capital which results in monopoly.

ASKS FOR A LAW.

I desire that the Governor of Missouri shall serve upon this committee for the reason that he reports the statutes of his State adequate to meet the demands of the hour; and I hope, if he shall consider it essential to this end, that he incorporate the law recently approved by him, which, if I may trust the verbal testimony of citizens of his State, permitted the competing lines of street railways in this city to combine. And I desire that the Governor of Tennessee may serve on this committee, for in private conversation he advised me, with evident pride, I thought, that very extensive deposits of phosphate had been discovered in his State from which great fortunes are now being made, and he reported that many of the producers of phosphate had been thereby driven from the market. I desire him to incroporate in the bill, if he shall deem it advisable, such provisions as will prohibit capitalists of Tennessee from monopolizing the phosphate business.

It will be necessary to draft the proposed bill with great accuracy, and, like the Kentucky hunter, so aim it as to hit if it be a deer and miss if it be a calf.

The remedy suggested by implication in the two speeches of the forenoon session would, in my opinion, effectually break the back of every trust in the United States. It would accomplish this much in the same way that a fire in a wheat field temporarily destroys Canada thistles, but I have learned from observation that these pests will spring up again as soon as conditions are favorable to the growth of another crop of wheat. I had hoped that this conference would evolve some method of effectively dealing with the evil without resorting to prairie fire so soon upon the heels of the last.

If a bill shall be formulated, I shall give it most careful consideration, and if I consider it feasible, recommend its adoption in my State.

GOV. JONES REPLIES.

Gov. Daniel W. Jones of Arkansas, being called on, arose, and in vigorous terms scored Gov. Shaw for his facetiousness, saying that this was no time and place for remarks not tending to a furtherance of the business before the conference. He then made a speech against "the monsters" termed trusts. He said he had felt their power among his people. In his opinion, the trusts should be annihilated. He said, in part:

I protest against anything like partisan politics in this discussion. No man who loves his country can furnish any defense of these trusts. I cannot see how any man who loves his country and the blessings of liberty, could make any defense of the trusts, and still more, why any man should indulge in anything like irony and sarcasm. I would as soon laugh over the grave of my friend, as soon make merriment in the house of mourning.

These gentlemen come here to confer as to what can be done for our country. I can add nothing to what the Governor of Texas said this morning, nor a word to those uttered by the Governor of Colorado. I can see but one result, because when the money of the country combines to reduce the price of labor and put up the price of products of the combination, I cannot see why there should be any difference of opinion. But beyond that, deeper and broader, is the destruction of the manhood of this country, because it is proposed to make machines of men. When it is proposed to reduce men to penury and want, it is time to acknowledge the condition of affairs.

This is no time for levity. It is a time for serious consideration.

I have not come to the conclusion that the American people have created a civilization which they cannot control, and the man who so contends does not know what he is talking about. If we have built up corporations through the instrumentality of our advanced civilization, and if they have become destructive of our form of government, it is time to shear them of power, even to destroying them.

I came here to consult with you gentlemen as to what is best. I propose to go as far as I can, not only in regulating, but in absolutely annihilating these trusts.

Gov. Jones was followed by Attorney General Edward C. Crow of Missouri, who spoke to the question from the viewpoint of a lawyer. He favored the enacting of a law in every State so that when trusts are organized the equality of the law shall prevail.

W. L. Taylor, Attorney General of Indiana, followed. He said, in part:

PROSPERITY IN SPITE OF TRUSTS.

I do not join in the sentiment that the General Government and the States cannot control combinations of capital. Such a sentiment is a reflection on the ability of the American people for self-government. There is abundant virtue in the people to elect legislators who will enact ample laws to regulate or destroy trusts.

The American judiciary can be relied upon to faithfully construe legislation along constitutional lines.

We are here by invitation to devise such laws and to suggest such legislation as will control, or prevent the combinations of capital to the detriment of the people, and that will preserve to the people the benefits of competition.

We are not here to advocate expansion or anti-expansion, protection or free trade, the gold standard or the issue of 16 to 1.

This country of ours is not on the decline. The prophets of evil are false prophets—they are yellow with the political malaria of unsunned swamps—they need the clear, invigorating air of the mountains. The people are not in the swamps to-day. Never in the history of this country has prosperity been so general or so generous. This has come, not from trusts, but in spite of trusts—not from combinations of capital, but in spite of such combinations.

I am against the trusts because trusts destroy the opportunity for individual effort and enterprise. The domestic corporation is coaxed or driven from the field of competition. All these evils can be and should be remedied by legislation.

WANTS UNIFORM LAWS.

Attorney General Oren of Michigan, being called on, devoted the main part of his address to exemplifying Michigan's methods for controlling corporations. He severely criticised New Jersey and Delaware for their lax incorporation laws. Uniform laws, in his opinion, should be enacted by the States to control corporations.

Attorney General Smith of Texas then took the floor and gave a recital of his experience in handling trusts in the Lone Star State. He had heard it said in certain quarters that it was the purpose of the originators of this conference to give to it a political complexion. This statement he refuted in strong terms. It was the conception of the originators that this conference should be entirely informal, simply for the purpose of discussing a remedy for controlling "the trust evil." He urged the enactment of uniform laws by the States to this end. The conference then adjourned to 8:30 o'clock P. M.

PINGREE TALKS.

At the evening session Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan delivered an address, which was closely listened to and frequently applauded. He spoke in part as follows:

The Chicago trust conference was of great value because it separated the chaff from the wheat. It did much to clarify the subject. It was of educational value. But its principal benefit, to my mind, was the revelations it gave us of the position which the advocates of the trust, or, rather, the trusts themselves, would take.

The trust is a monstrous commercial deformity. It overthrows all the laws of political economy by the crushing force of immense resources. It has no conscience. In dealing with the trust, therefore, let us face real conditions. The evils of the trust are many. It raises prices arbitrarily. The quality of the product is poorer. It shuts up factories and throws employes out of employment under the guise of economy. It drives the small manufacturer and merchant out of business. It compels the grower and producer of material, the farmer, to sell at its own arbitrary prices. It puts watered securities on the market, and prices go up and wages go down in order to pay interest and dividends on excessive capitalization.

It treats man as an industrial slave and thus saps the strength of our Democracy and citizenship. It corrupts politicians, Legislatures, municipal councils, public officers, the press, and even the courts. The remedy is what we are now seeking. The Chicago Trust Conference did much to bring us nearer to a remedy.

FEDERAL LAW NECESSARY.

The trust can be abolished by law. Public sentiment will compel it. What form, therefore, shall that law take?

It is complained that if a State enacts a prohibitive law, the trusts immediately flee to another State. Selfishness, therefore, compels a State to be good to the trust in order to secure for its people the benefit of employment by the trust.

Therefore, in the absence of a uniform State law, a Federal law is necessary. It should be a drastic law. I have no sympathy with the sentiment for regulation. That is the remedy of the trusts. It would result in their regulating themselves as they saw fit. Their attorneys and newspapers urge it. Therefore, it is open to suspicion.

The only way to cure the evil is to stamp it out effectively. A Federal law will do it. It is a disease, and the surgeon's knife is the only remedy.

Prevent the monopoly, and the trust will die a natural death. Federal law, if honestly framed, will do this. To my mind, the only question really before us is the machinery of such a law. It should make monopoly and excessive centralization of capital impossible. Whether it should do that by confining a corporation to one kind of business or limiting the size of its investment, or otherwise, is one of the problems to be solved.

There should be public examination to prevent fraud. The expense account should be open to inspection to discover the bribery fund. Inhuman methods of destroying competition, like those used by the Oil Trust, by lowering prices and raising them when the competitor is forced out of business, should be made impossible. Further discussion, thought, and study of the question, I am satisfied, will enable Congressmen, if they are honest and loyal to the people, to frame a law to destroy the trust.

Our first duty, I think, is to direct all our energies toward making such a law possible, and to accomplish its enactment.

At the close of Gov. Pingree's remarks the Committee on Resolutions, which had been in session during the evening, asked for more time, and the conference adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the committee will be ready to report.

CELESTIALS IN THE CITY COURT

Queer Business Ways of the Chinese Come Out in an Examination in Supplementary Proceedings.

That the business ways of the Chinese are peculiar, not to say complicated, Lawyer Mark Alter is free to maintain, after his experience as counsel for Louis Chen in the City Court yesterday. Louis Chen recently obtained judgment in the court for $440 for money loaned to Seu Bing. The latter formerly kept a laundry in Charlton Street, which it is alleged he sold to a fellow-Celestial, Yong Fook, for the sum of $300. It is claimed by Louis Chen that this sale was fraudulent, and was made for the purpose of evading payment of the just claim of the judgment creditor.

Yong Fook was examined yesterday on an order in supplementary proceedings obtained from Judge Fitzsimons on Monday for the purpose of finding out whether or not he had any money in his possession belonging to Seu Bing. Other witnesses summoned for a similar purpose were Yong Chang Sand and the keeper of the Joss House, on Mott Street.

The usually unattractive court was filled with deeply interested Mongolians, and presented a singularly picturesque appearance. It seemed as though half of Chinatown had turned out in gala attire to witness the proceedings, which were very amusing to all except the puzzled Caucasian Judge and lawyer, and many dozen pairs of slanting eyes twinkled with merriment at the embarrassment of the white men, professedly versed in all the niceties of the law.

Yong Fook brought an interpreter with him, and Lawyer Alter came similarly provided. Yong Fook admitted that he purchased the laundry, but declared that the vendor was one Seu Fong, and that he had had no transactions with Seu Bing at all. He said the price paid was $260, half of which he gave to Seu Fong and half to the keeper of the Joss House in Mott Street.

Mr. Alter and the Judge wanted to know why $130 was paid to the keeper of the Joss House.

Yong Fong looked astonished, and the Celestials in the audience chuckled and conversed with much volubility. The tenor of their remarks, according to an "Amelican" interpreter, whose knowledge of China and Chinese extends to a visit to the Chinese Theatre in Doyers Street and indulgence in a chop suey dinner, was, "They don't know everythin' down in Judee."

After a good deal of questioning and explanation it transpired that handing to the Joss House keeper half the purchase money in any business transaction of the magnitude of the sale of a laundry was an invariable custom dictated by the most elementary principles of Celestial business integrity.

It seems that one-half of the price agreed upon is disbursed directly to the vendor. The other half is placed in the custody of the keeper of the Joss House. Then a notice is posted on the door of the establishment sold announcing the sale, the name of the purchaser, and the fact that half of the purchase money has been deposited at the Joss House, where all persons having just claims against the vendor may procure a settlement on presentation of proof thereof within thirty days from the posting of the notice. Should any balance remain it is turned over to the vendor at the expiration of the delay mentioned.

Hearing of the case will be resumed when the other witnesses wanted can be secured.

FELL FOUR STORIES, WAS VEXED.

Josie Gafoney Declared that Her Tumble Just "Jarred Her Teeth."

With most people a fall from a fourth-story window would be a matter for the consideration of the Coroner. Eighteen-year-old Josie Gafoney of 116 Navy Street, Brooklyn, experienced such a tumble yesterday, however, and suffered nothing but annoyance over the incident.

Josie was engaged in hanging out the family washing when she lost her balance and plunged down into the yard. The tenants whose windows she passed in her descent hurried down to the yard to pick up her crushed and mangled body. When they reached the yard Josie was just rising to her feet. She looked vexed.

"It's a wonder you people wouldn't mind your own business," she ejaculated, after spitting out a mouthful of clothespins.

Some one had called an ambulance, and when the surgeon arrived he found Josie rearranging her hair in front of a mirror upstairs.

"Where are you hurt?" asked the surgeon, somewhat surprised.

"Hurt? I, ain't hurt; I only jarred my teeth," returned Josie impatiently.

Mark Twain Will Stay in London.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) who a short time ago, wrote Manager Bave of the Princeton Inn to reserve him a suite of rooms for the Winter season, has canceled the arrangement, and will spend the Winter in London. The news is received here with much regret, as it was hoped that the humorist would give a series of lectures to the University students. His presence in town would also have added to the already large representation of literary men now here. No explanation is given why he changed his mind.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

The Last Day of This Millinery Opening.

Autumn leaves and golden rod enhance the beauty of the millinery store. Thus nature's fall emblems are exhibited side by side with ours, and lovers of the beautiful find it difficult to discriminate in point of attractiveness. The work of nimble fingers and trained minds quite equals the dainty sprays and colorings of mother earth and the elements. To-day the formal opening ends, but this millinery store is always a most attractive place.

Again the Unusual in Men's Top Coats.

This lot consists of excellent Covert Cloth Overcoats, silk lined throughout. "All that you have on hand," is the way we talked to the manufacturer and it brought the price a-tumbling down. The cloth was imported. It has been made up in most stylish form. All seams strapped. $12 would be reasonable. Our price, 5.99
Men's Store, 23d St. Entrance.

News of Shoe Selling. Savings from a Fourth to Half.

We never offer savings in little prices alone. Excellent quality is a guarantee that goes with every pair of Ehrich Shoes. Various reasons prompt this sale. Some lots are broken in sizes. Some were bought at unusually low prices. But in every case good quality is here. These hints of mid-week bargains:

Children's Dongola patent tip button BOOTS, spring heel, sizes 7 to 11, splendid wearing shoes 98c

Misses' fine Dongola spring heel button SHOES, patent tip, sizes 11½ to 2, worth $2.00, special . . 1.48

Boys' satin calf, English cap toe, lace SHOES, sizes 13 to 5½ . 1.19

Boys' Tan and Black Satin Calf Lace Spring Heel SHOES, sizes 9 to 13½, worth $1.25; special . 79c

Women's Tan, Russet, high and low cut OXFORD TIES and LACE SHOES, worth $1.75; special . . . 98c

Women's Black Dongola Kid Button and Lace SHOES, heels and spring heels, worth $2.00; special . . . 1.19

Women's Finest Hand-Sewed, Turn, Patent Leather Button SHOES, Louis XIV. heels, regular price $7.00; special . . 4.95

Women's Mannish shape Button or Lace SHOES, patent leather, vici kid, enamel, tan, Russia and box calf, kid and patent-leather tips, new fall shapes, every pair worth $5.00; special . . 2.98

Women's Tan, Chocolate, Kid and Black Vici Button and Lace SHOES, kid and silk vesting tops, actual value $2.50; special 1.39

TRAIN COLLISION KILLS FOUR.

Fireman Burned to Death—Conductor's Watch Was Thirteen Minutes Slow—Four Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—A passenger train, north bound, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, collided with a freight train fifteen miles southeast of this city this morning.

Four were killed and four others injured.

The dead are: B. F. Redyck, engineer of the freight train; Charles Rider, fireman of the passenger train; W. Harelson, freight brakeman; unknown man, burned beyond recognition.

The injured are: Fred W. Laker, passenger train engineer, leg crushed, throat cut, and body badly scalded; he will die. L. F. Halleck, postal clerk, head bruised and cut; Fred A. Smith, express messenger, head bruised and hands and arms scalded; J. W. Haislett, freight fireman, head cut and legs bruised.

Fireman Rider was buried beneath the baggage mail car and burned to death, the car and its contents of mail and baggage being entirely consumed.

The trains met at a sharp curve. The freight train, which was running at a high rate of speed, was ordered to wait for the passenger train on reaching Swope Park. Conductor Brownell's watch was thirteen minutes slow, as it was proved later.

The engineer of the passenger train saw the other train only two or three seconds before the crash. Neither crew had time to jump.

ENGINEER KILLED IN A WRECK.

Baltimore and Ohio Express Derailed Near Parkersburg, West Va.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 20.—About 1 o'clock this morning Engine No. 1,066, attached to the New York and St. Louis day express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, left the track near Petroleum, twenty miles east of here, and plunged over a twenty-foot embankment.

The engine, postal car, two baggage cars, and two coaches were derailed and badly damaged.

Engineer William Meyers, one of the oldest and best known men on the road, was instantly killed, and Fireman Robert Campbell was thrown twenty-five feet and slightly bruised. Postal Clerks Denseth, Nelson, and Nutter were all slightly injured, as were Express Messengers Black and Hartsell, Baggage Master Keller, and Brakeman Warnick.

The sleepers did not leave the track, and passengers in them hardly felt the impact. A special train from here was sent to the scene, and the passengers were forwarded to their destinations this evening. The cause of the accident is not known.

Engineer Meyers's body was taken to Grafton, West Va., to-night for burial.

Fell Off a Train and Was Killed.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 20.—Trainmen of a westbound Northern Pacific train shortly after midnight reported a man missing. To-day, near Clear Lake, his body was found terribly mangled.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

OUR ADVANCING FOREIGN TRADE.

The statistics of our foreign trade which the bureau has just issued are even more encouraging than those that had preceded them. The total exports for the month of August are 25 per cent. higher than for the same month last year, when they were the highest known, and they are 33 per cent. higher than the average in the same month for the three years 1894-5-6. For the first eight months of the calendar year they are the highest in the history of the country. At the same time the imports have increased in nearly the same ratio, showing that we are no longer taking pay for what we sell in our own securities, that we have long ago ceased paying our debts with our exports. The imports for August were nearly $67,000,000. This is an increase on last year of 30 per cent. and on the year before of almost 70 per cent. It is a wholesome fact.

One feature of our imports is particularly interesting. It is the steady advance in the amount of raw materials of manufactures that we are bringing in. This is clearly shown in the table which we have made up from the figures of the bureau, giving the imports for the first seven months of each of the last three years.

IMPORTS FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Raw fibres..	$13,230,530	$10,382,321	$9,032,983
Rubber.....	21,190,323	15,554,792	11,652,936
Raw silk....	20,381,197	15,227,303	12,380,160
Hides and skins	27,591,356	24,583,092	20,466,402
Total	$82,423,406	$65,747,508	$53,582,483

It will be seen that in the last two years we have increased the imports of these absolutely raw materials by nearly 60 per cent. This indicates a rapid and considerable advance in the demand for the products made from these materials for home consumption. Probably there has also been an increased capacity to export in some directions, especially in the products of hides and skins. It will be interesting to watch the record in this regard when the figures are made up. In the meantime we can accept with satisfaction the evidence of improvement in the purchasing power of our own people.

We add, for purposes of general comparison, a little table showing the total exports for the eight months of the calendar year for the past five years:

Year.	Total exports.
1895	$499,387,403
1896	590,930,792
1897	641,697,330
1898	778,632,207
1899	792,595,332

There is only one class to whom this showing is likely to prove depressing—those who are posing as saviors of the land from the hastening ills that are sure to overwhelm it if we do not place the reins of government in their hands.

THE RELEASE OF DREYFUS.

It is all very well to declare that, now that DREYFUS has been let out of jail, all is forgotten and forgiven. But it is not and can not be so. The French civil court of last resort has vindicated itself. But the French civil courts of inferior jurisdiction have frightfully stultified themselves in the trials of ZOLA, and the military courts of France have still more frightfully stultified themselves in the two trials of DREYFUS. The second trial has turned out to be the very extreme of self-stultification. Because, after they had found DREYFUS guilty of one of the basest and most despicable crimes that a man can commit, the crime of betraying his country for hire, instead of condemning him to the death which, if he had been guilty, he would richly have merited, the officers and gentlemen of the French Army sentence him to ten years' imprisonment, and then turn round and ask that he be relieved even from that inadequate penalty. They can have no excuse except that they did not believe their own verdict, that the French Army was a band of professional perjurers on the moral level of the Sicilian Mafia.

Perhaps the most discouraging fact of the whole business is the "tranquillity" with which the news of the release is received. Nobody "demonstrates." Nobody does anything. To be sure, the precautions against a breach of the peace were very extensive and complete, as in France they always are and often have need to be. But the same journals and publicists who two months ago were crying out for the blood of DREYFUS seem to look upon his release, which is their condemnation, quite as a matter of course, and do not venture to criticise the Government on account of its mawkish leniency. The question which must arise in the mind of a foreign observer is the question whether there can be any real honesty, any attachment to justice as justice, in such a country.

If there be such a sentiment, and it has any efficacy, it will exhibit itself in the form of a demand that the procedures under which these mockeries of justice have been practicable and practiced shall be amended. A criminal trial in the French sense is an "inquisition" in the Spanish sense. A man accused is already near to be punished. The Anglo-Saxon presumption of his innocence is reversed into a presumption of his guilt. It is this unjust procedure in ordinary cases that has made possible these frightful miscarriages of justice in a case in which France itself has been on trial. And France has been frightfully humiliated before the world. Every intelligent and patriotic Frenchman ought to bend his efforts to amending this condition of things, to erecting the safeguards of innocence that exist in other civilized countries, to insisting that the rules of evidence that are elsewhere the chief of those safeguards shall be applied, to insisting that the light of publicity shall shine into every tribunal in which a Frenchman is put in danger of his life or his liberty. If this is done, the Dreyfus case may prove to have been worth even the frightful price that Capt. DREYFUS has had to pay.

LATIN-AMERICAN DISTRUST.

It is perfectly evident that President MCKINLEY, in sketching out his annual message to Congress, ought not to omit to provide a paragraph somewhere to counteract the distrust of our intentions that is being cultivated by the anti-imperialist press in those South American republics that have in large part adopted Constitutions resembling our own and have for many years entertained a feeling of fellow-republicanism toward the United States.

Not that the President should regard too seriously the vagaries that are being offered to the South American people as representing the settled purpose of the United States. Time will soon convince our South American neighbors that we have not acquired such an appetite for new territory by what we have recently fed on as to lead us to formulate a programme of new acquisitions, not to be complete until we have gobbled up the South American mainland and all the West Indian islands upon which we have not yet laid our imperial hands.

As it is in the nature of news, however, though scarcely fit to print because of its absurdity, we venture to demonstrate the foolishness and improbability, not to say impossibility, of a scheme of conquest and appropriation by the United States that is being fed as fact to the readers of newspapers in several South American capitals. This broad scheme that we are represented as having adopted contemplates the acquisition in 1900 of St. Thomas, Jamaica, Haiti, and Santo Domingo. In 1910 we are to have Martinique, Santa Lucia, Panama, and Central America. By 1912 Mexico is to be swallowed up. Five years later our boundaries are to include Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador. Before 1929 Chile, Peru, and Bolivia are to be a part of the American empire. By 1940 the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil are to be enmeshed and appropriated.

It looks like a pretty big job. Even an exaggerated South American concern for our military prowess on land and sea should have moments of calmness when it might appear to be rather a big and expensive task to be performed in forty years. Still, there is no denying that the United States are being represented, even in Rio de Janeiro, and in newspapers edited by commercial rivals who speak our own language, as cherishing designs not only upon trade that is diligently sought by England, France, Germany, and Italy, but also of comprehensive expansion.

If the President cares to use his opportunity to relieve any South American distress that may have been caused by this effort to represent us as a rapacious devourer of nations, he can easily do so by making it plain that we have no longer need for St. Thomas, that we have doubts about the desirability of making any effort to gain Jamaica and its burdens, and that we have problems enough on our hands without loading ourselves in 1900 with those of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

By permitting the first part of the prediction to be unfulfilled, the unduly excited and apprehensive Latin-Americans may regain their former composure, save their suspicions and alarms for use in strictly domestic revolutions, and perhaps permit themselves to be regarded, as we are sure they have been and are now regarded by the United States, as republics in whose freedom, tranquillity, and prosperity we shall rejoice, and in a measure participate.

DEWEY'S CHINESE.

Just after the battle in Manila Bay between the fleets of the United States and Spain Commodore DEWEY made several reports, and with a generosity of appreciation that is one of his noblest qualities he commended, without suggestion from anybody at Washington, his officers and men who had distinguished themselves and the officers and men of the revenue cutter McCulloch for the courageous and efficient manner in which they had supported him.

Further than that, he sent to the Navy Department a special report, in most earnest language, urging upon the Government of the United States the propriety and decency of extending to the Chinese servants on the Olympia and other vessels of the Asiatic squadron an assurance, in a practical way, of our grateful appreciation of their services. These Chinese, Commodore DEWEY told the Navy Department, had rendered most efficient service and behaved in a most exemplary manner. "It appears to me," he added, "that men who have battled for our country should not be excluded from it. These Chinese showed such courage and energy in the face of the enemy that they are certainly worthy of the treatment accorded citizens of other countries who have not exposed their lives for the country in which they seek citizenship."

Admiral DEWEY is bringing back with him, on the Olympia, some of these Chinese servants. Under the law, unless they can prove a right to re-enter by producing certificates to show it, they cannot be permitted to land, to parade with the other heroes of the Olympia's crew, and they may not be discharged without incurring the risk of deportation as offenders against a law that cannot be amended soon enough to remove the ban against them.

It was out of a grateful heart that DEWEY declared that he was "decidedly in favor of recognition of these brave and useful Chinese in such a way as shall admit them to the United States in case they desire to enter it and become citizens of it." The people who are to crowd our streets to see Admiral DEWEY and the men of the Olympia who helped to add to the glory of the navy, to overcome an enemy and to make DEWEY an Admiral, will know, if this little handful of Chinese are not seen, that his enjoyment and theirs are impaired by what will seem to be an unjust and cruel exclusion.

Surely there is some way by which the Government can protect itself against the charge of ingratitude and enable those Chinese who fought with DEWEY for us to share in the celebration in DEWEY'S honor. Under strict interpretation of law it may be impossible. But these men have already won a claim to be accepted as citizens, and won it without expectation of reward. It will be a disheartening thing if the law shall be stretched to keep them out of a festival in which they have won a place by brave conduct. To force their deportation would be a shame.

THE LAND PARADE.

When there are two parties to any public question, of which one produces its reasons fully and fairly, and seems to show that they are irresistible, and the other conceals its reasons, whatever they may be, the conclusion is inevitable that the party of the first part is in the right. If the party of the second part has anything to say for itself, decidedly it ought to say that thing.

This is the case between the faction that desires to keep the Dewey parade waiting, for an hour, two hours, three hours, whatever it may be, till Admiral DEWEY has enjoyed the golden chance to grasp the humblest Tammany Alderman or tipstaff by his horny hand, and the other faction of the committee, which does not regard this as among the greatest of the privileges enjoyed by a hero returning and victorious. This latter faction, as we call it for the sake of being more than fair, has from the first been represented by Gen. ROE. Gen. ROE has from the first shown a single desire for the success of the parade. There is an element of self-interest in this, because Gen. ROE, as the immediate commander of the New York State troops, and the officer most directly responsible for the successful conduct of the parade, has his own credit at stake. But the success of the parade is really a public object of the first magnitude. It concerns the comfort and convenience of all the marching troops. It concerns also the comfort and convenience of all the people who are to sit and see them march past. It is not a private object, or so far only a private object as it is still more a public object. And everybody who has had any experience in the handling of parades is with Gen. ROE in this matter. All these people agree that it would be a combined cruelty and absurdity to delay the procession which will either contain or be regarded by practically the whole population of Greater New York, in order to enable a certain number of Tammany officials to make that acquaintance with the Admiral which the Admiral has discovered no yearning, nor is likely to discover any yearning, to make with them, and which, if he could not get along without making it, he might make on some subsequent occasion, when he would not be keeping two or three millions of his fellow-citizens waiting in discomfort.

On the other hand, the "arguments" for delaying the procession for an official breakfast are, so far as we have been able to gather them, first, that it was the last wish of Gen. BUTTERFIELD that there should be an official breakfast, and secondly, that the contract for the breakfast had already been closed. There is no validity in either. Gen. BUTTERFIELD is not dead, but living, and advancing, as everybody should be glad to know, toward recovery. And he is a man of altogether too much good sense to insist upon anything that would incommode the whole body of his fellow-citizens. And if the contract has been closed, the best thing to do is either to postpone the breakfast that will delay the procession and bore the population, or else to pay the contractor "liquidated damages."

Naturally those egregious members of our egregious Municipal Assembly who voted $150,000 for the celebration would in such a case ask where they were to come in. Let them come in where they like, short of spoiling all the fun for everybody else. Let every one of them have six seats on the public stand, with a bottle, or even a magnum, alongside of him. Let him wear a rosette as big as a cabbage. Let him do anything except get in the way of a great popular demonstration. When he does that it is time to remind him that this celebration is not a celebration of him, but of Admiral DEWEY.

There is no reason to doubt that, at tomorrow's meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee, these views will prevail, just as, at a previous meeting, the obviously sensible and public view prevailed, in respect to the route of the procession, over views obviously senseless and obviously private. In fact, yesterday's meetings of the sub-committees seem clearly to indicate that the full committee will come to a sensible conclusion.

ONE FRAUDULENT WIDOW.

An effort was made during the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to secure the passage of a resolution to condemn the Commissioner of Pensions for his management of the Pension Bureau, which has not been conducted in a manner to meet with the unqualified approval of some pension claim agents. Having attempted to indict Commissioner EVANS on a large number of counts, which were nothing more nor less than specific charges of having complied with laws he was sworn to obey, the accusers of the Commissioner added the accusation that he was treating soldiers' widows with a cruelty uncalled for and unwarrantable.

As we have shown, Commissioner EVANS promptly made it plain that he had really been more considerate of the sensibilities of soldiers' widows than was former Commissioner TANNER, his most prominent, malignant, and industrious assailant. But as illustrating the necessity for continuing to exercise some sort of surveillance over widows as pensioners or as applicants, the case of MARY P. VAUGHN, just decided, and decided against the widow by Assistant Secretary DAVIS, who never loses an opportunity to make a "popular" decision and on the "liberal" side, is worthy of notice.

This widow, according to her own representation, was pensioned up to Jan. 4, 1870, when she remarried. Her pension ceased, but it was continued to her minor children. In 1890 she asked to be restored to the pension list, claiming that her marriage to her second husband was void because at the time it was made he had a wife living from whom he had not been divorced.

An investigation was made by the Pension Bureau. It was found that a decree of annulment of the second marriage had been obtained through fraud, the husband not having been served with notice, the application for restoration to the pension roll having been filed while the application for annulment of the second marriage was pending, while evidence was procured to show that the second husband had not been married before his marriage to Mrs. VAUGHN, that he had lived with her several years before they were married, and left her because of her disreputable conduct after marriage.

The application of this widow to be restored was rejected, although she insisted, through her representative, that the Government should be prohibited from going behind the decree of annulment of her second marriage. This outcome of persistent inquisitiveness on the part of the Pension Bureau undoubtedly is offensive to those champions of similar widows who care only for the fees to be derived from favorable adjudication of cases. It is preposterous, however, in the light of this case, resulting in the removal from the pension roll of a flagrant violator of the law, to maintain that the Pension Bureau shall be prohibited from thoroughly investigating pension applications, without discrimination because of the sex of the applicant.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some—indeed, much—light on the present highly unsatisfactory condition of affairs at Key West was to be obtained from certain sentences in the statement sent out from Washington yesterday, giving details of the situation as seen by the Federal health officials. "As Key West is situated below the frost line," to quote the most remarkable of these sentences first, "the epidemic will have to run its course." Half a hundred exclamation marks would not begin to express the amazement which that confession is calculated to produce, and as more of them would give a too unconventional appearance to this paragraph, none at all of them shall be used. But just think of it: "As Key West is below the frost line, the epidemic will have to run its course." In other words, there is nothing to do except to let the disease fasten upon thirty or forty victims a day until the entire population of the place has been rendered "immune" either by death or recovery—a process that may well continue indefinitely, just as it did in the cities of Cuba under Spanish rule. Can one imagine the present Governor of Santiago, which is also "below the frost line," talking about letting "the epidemic run its course"? Then on the same authority we are informed that "the Marine Hospital Service has been directing its efforts to confining the epidemic to the island, and has been rewarded with signal success," and again that "the Marine Hospital Service is simply enforcing quarantine regulations with a view to preventing the spread of the disease." Of course we know that the National officers have not in Florida the free hand and limitless power they have in Cuba, and that the idiosyncrasies, and even the imbecilities, of State officials cannot be ignored, but for all that there is the fine old familiar flavor of Sternbergism, of fossilized departmentalism, about these outgivings from Washington, and, as we said before, they go far toward explaining why Santiago and Havana report practically complete victory over yellow fever, while Key West remains a centre of infection endangering half a continent.

—"Fort Chabrol" has fallen, after a siege of four days more than five weeks, and thus is given another proof—as conclusive, though, of course, not as momentous, as the pardon of Dreyfus—that French ways are not our ways. Had M. GUERIN fortified a house in London or New York, and from its windows breathed threats and defiance at the duly authorized representatives of law and order sent to arrest him for overt acts of high treason, the investment of his flimsy citadel might, just possibly, have lasted half an hour. A man or two in the attacking party might—again just possibly—have been killed, but the policeman or militiaman who showed the slightest hesitation to risk that peril would have been somewhat severely treated, both by his superior officers and by public opinion, and the immediately subsequent yanking out into the open of M. GUERIN would have been only the more vigorous and rapid. But the French Government preferred to treat with this fantastic rascal as if he had been an army with banners. Instead of beating him over the head for the insolent and ruffianly rioter he is, it accorded to him "belligerent rights" and proceeded to conduct against him military operations, very elaborate, very expensive—and very safe. There is nothing to say in criticism of the results finally achieved, and beyond doubt the affair is one that concerns the rest of the world in no degree whatever, but it is so interesting, so enlightening, that it naturally is receiving a lot of attentive study from foreigners. We would not go so far as to assert that in this instance the French method was intrinsically bad; that it would have been better to shoot M. GUERIN offhand. That is a matter of opinion, of racial instincts. If his Government thinks its dignity was compatible with delay, and is content with its present victory, other folks have no need to complain. It won't be illegal, however, for them to laugh a little.

—Many people must have noticed, and more read, in this and other newspapers, that certain residents in Fifth Avenue, as preparation for the coming festivities, have decorated their houses, not with flags and triumphal wreaths, but with fences of new boards, tall, strong, and infinitely ugly. The spectacle is one that offends the mind and grieves the heart no less than it displeases the eye. The cautious persons who have thus defended the sanctity of their doorsteps from the multitudinous feet of next week's sightseers are undoubtedly well within their legal rights; indeed, it is not difficult to sympathize with the apprehensions they feel for the safety of their carven balustrades and with their disinclination to have themselves and their friends subjected to the crowding of the ever-inconsiderate mob. None the less is it a somewhat terrible thing they are doing, because, for fear of probable inconvenience and the possible loss of a little money's worth, they are willfully marring the appearance of the avenue and exposing themselves to inevitable charges of lack of patriotism and generosity. Not only are the wooden bulwarks most unbeautiful, but they will materially detract from the effectiveness of the decorations elsewhere put up at public or private expense. We are inclined to believe that the better the new fences serve their intended purposes of exclusion, the worse will they serve the real interests of the men at whose order they have been constructed. There is a profit that is dire deprivation, a seclusion the reverse of safe.

—As we prophesied would be the case, the nautical sharps of Maine have been prompt to find fault with ex-Speaker REED'S proud assertion—"I have never trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or flown a doubtful flag." Even as far from the coast as Lewiston they knew that there was something wrong with the metaphors, though they didn't know just what it was. At any rate, The Lewiston Journal didn't, for that paper not only calls failure to trim sails "bad seamanship," but it adds: "And it has been known to be bad politics, for men must give and take, yield here and there in non-essentials and not insist that everything is essential." That is dreadfully platitudinous, and wholly irrelevant to everything except a common misapprehension in its reference to the other half of Mr. REED'S claim: "A man may never fly a doubtful flag and yet send some of his goods by other ships. Individuality co-ordinated with organization is as essential to the integrity of party life as to the development of Government and society." The Journal, too, should take a course in naval customs, and it should stand more firmly in the position that he who trims no sails, whether afloat or ashore, has little reason to be proud of his neglect.

—One of our correspondents has endeavored to defend druggists from the charge of extortion so frequently made against them by asserting that the material in an ordinary 40 or 50 cent prescription is worth, not 3 or 4 cents, as somebody recently said, but 10 or 12 cents. Well, the difference is appreciable, but we hardly feel that it justifies any very great change of opinion, and are not at all overwhelmed when we follow his advice and "think of the labor." In these days of prepared tablets of almost everything, the "labor" of putting up a prescription is often infinitesimal. But the druggist's prices never are.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is lawful to kill eagles in Connecticut at any time of the year, the law prohibiting it having been repealed two years or so ago.

* * *

Five generations of one family attended the services in the Methodist Church in Bloomingsburg, Ohio, on a recent Sunday. They were all in the female line.

* * *

A fruit grower in Mendocino County, Cal., shipped 60,683 pounds of Bartlett pears, which were raised on four and one-half acres of ground, and he received $3 per ton for them, under a contract made early in the season.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Andrew H. Burke of North Dakota, now Inspector of United States Surveyors General and District Land Offices, was a New York waif, and when a child was sent West to a good home in Indiana by the Children's Aid Society. In the same party of children was Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska.

* * *

"The boys who fought at home," being members of the First Pennsylvania Reserves, who were engaged on Little Roundtop during the battle in July, 1863, held a reunion at Gettysburg on Monday, Sept. 11. The homes of many of these soldiers were in plain view from the spot where they fought.

* * *

Judge H. H. Trimble, now of Keokuk, Iowa, delivered an address before the Indiana Association the other day, in which he claimed that Indiana was "the mother of the New West," and to Iowa alone has contributed three United States Senators and a large number of Congressmen, Supreme Judges, and legislators.

* * *

Edwin Markham, author of the "Man with the Hoe," came East under a leave of absence of one year as Principal of Tompkins School, the experimental school of the California University, at Oakland, and already have numerous aspirants for his seat as teacher appeared, claiming that he is not likely ever to return, "having outgrown the school."

MEANING OF TRANSVAAL OATH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In thanking THE NEW YORK TIMES for taking the trouble to get Mr. George W. Van Siclen's authority for his statement "that England demands naturalization and the franchise for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal without their forswearing allegiance to their respective Governments," I wish also to convey my appreciation of the gentlemanly manner in which he has given it, also to withdraw any imputation conveyed in my letter of Sept. 17, that his statement was false.

The question seems to hang upon the words in the oath proposed by Sir Alfred Milner, "defend the independence of the State and fulfill all the obligations of citizenship." This may or may not be equivalent to a renunciation of former allegiance to any other State from a legal point of view; it is inferred without being specified. The man to whom such an oath is more than a mere empty form, one who understands the solemn significance of swearing "to defend the independence of the State," does so with the knowledge that if occasion arises he must take up arms and fight in the cause of his adopted country against all comers, even his native land. When a man says, This is my property, he states a fact of actual possession, and it is unnecessary for him to say at the same time that any person taking it from him by main force is a thief.

Though an Englishman, were I naturalized in the Transvaal under the above oath I would feel like defending my adopted country, even against England, the more so as the Boers are fighting hard to keep that freedom which appeals strongly to every English and American heart. My sympathies are with the rightful owners of the Transvaal, and most of my fellow-countrymen who are not blinded to justice by mercenary motives I believe are the same in feeling with me that, though we would fight till the last ditch for England perchance, whether in a right or wrong cause, we would much rather war with justice on our side, our soldiers fall in the cause of honor and righteousness, and not as instruments of oppression and agents of a few grasping capitalists who care not how many human lives are sacrificed upon the altar of their idol mammon, nor how they stain with dishonor the flag under which countless millions march along the road of freedom and progressive civilization.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899. E. S.

STREET CAR ETIQUETTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps enough has been said about the manners of street car conductors, but I should like to add, with your permission, that perhaps the conductors model their manners after those of some of the passengers. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the cause of the conductors. I have been in many of the leading cities of the United States, and I have never seen such insolence and brutality on the part of conductors nor such rudeness and selfishness on the part of passengers anywhere else.

A stout woman was getting on a Fourth Avenue car one day. She moved as quickly as she could, but evidently not fast enough to suit the conductor. "Get in, there!" he snarled. Another time, I was hurrying to catch a train. Just as I was going to get into a Fourth Avenue car—as expeditiously as possible—the conductor called out, in a rough tone, "Step lively, there, forward!" I stepped lively into a car behind, which just then came up. More than a year ago a Christopher Street Ferry car was about to turn from West Street down to the ferry building, when the conductor stopped the car and said to an old man, who looked like a country clergyman, and a young girl, probably a granddaughter. "Here's where you get out." I noticed the grin of amusement on the conductor's face as he looked after the pair, and, turning around, I saw them walking under the broiling July sun to the ferry. "Why did the conductor tell them to get out?" I asked a well-dressed man. "He ought to be reported." "It wouldn't do any good," the man answered "Such things happen every day. It is an outrage, but it wouldn't do any good to complain, and the conductors know it." Circumstances made it impossible for me to report the case, or I should certainly have done so.

Now, for the passengers. On a Broadway car I heard a young woman, who might have been mistaken for a lady, positively insult a conductor because he offered her five pennies in change. I have heard men of the better class on several of the lines abusive to the conductors because transfers were not given them the minute they were asked for On the Eighth Avenue line I saw a well-dressed man push a plainly dressed girl with a bundle into a car, saying, as he did so, "Get in!" On the Fourth Avenue line men—I will not call them gentlemen—puff their cigar smoke into the faces of ladies. One morning I was on a car of that line, when a young man got in, took a seat next to me, in the second seat front, and began to smoke. I do not object to the odor of a good cigar and I did not wish to curtail the young man's morning smoke, but that particular cigar was awful. It reminded me of the North Carolina tobacco leaves and juniper berries soaked in West India rum that our old auntie used to poultice her rheumatic joints with. And the wind took the smoke right into my face. So, after a few puffs, I said, distinctly, "Gentlemen, I believe, do not smoke when seated next to ladies in the street cars." He gave me a prolonged stare of astonishment; then he decided he was a gentleman.

I had a peculiar experience one afternoon coming from the Aquarium. I took the wrong car. The conductor told me of my mistake civilly enough when I paid my fare, and shouted in tones that nearly made me jump off the seat that when I changed I must take a west-bound car. On entering his car, he motioned me to the only vacant place. I found myself between a man who smelled strong of whisky and a shabbily dressed young man who began to hum. After a block the latter took a small comb from his pocket and began to comb his mustache. Wishing to see that he was doing all he could to assist and improve nature, he examined his upper lip in a circular mirror about two and a half inches in diameter. He twisted the ends of his mustache into curls, stroked the centre, (humming all the while,) and at length satisfied, put comb and glass into a pocket somewhere over his ribs, giving me a dig in the chest with his squared elbow at the same time. He did not apologize. He looked at me in surprise and as if he wished to ask what I got into his way for. I said, pleasantly, in a low tone, "Why not comb your hair now? It needs it." I don't know why a fellow like that should blush, but his face was red all the while he remained in the car, and he stopped humming.

Too much cannot be said against the filthy habit of expectorating in street cars and on sidewalks. Paper handkerchiefs should be distributed at some of the street corners and a public officer appointed to teach disgusting, filth-and-disease-spreading creatures how to use them. S. A. M.

New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

CURRENCY REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Bankers' Association in its late convention resolved unanimously as follows:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which, under existing law, is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values of the United States; that all the obligations of the Government and all paper money, including circulating notes of the National banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal tender notes of the United States when paid into the Treasury shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount of gold coin."

On reading the above in THE TIMES of the 8th inst., the question arose, Would such a law cover the United States bonds now payable in "coin"? It seemed to me that it would; then why not say so? Harper's Weekly last week suggests that such a clause should be added that will remove all doubt upon that point, and thus make all bonds now payable by their terms in "coin" payable in gold of the present standard of unit value. I cordially concur in the suggestion, and earnestly submit to the next Congress the policy, and even the necessity, of such a law, if our currency problem is ever to be solved. Let the sound-money Democrats unite with the Republicans on such a measure, leaving the silver Democrats to fight and vote for the free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio to their hearts' content and the annihilation of the Chicago platform Democracy.

This will be one of the great issues in the next campaign, and by thus uniting with the Republicans the sound-money Democrats will gain one point and lose nothing in regard to the other issues. If such a law were enacted it would eliminate one perplexing and disturbing problem from our National politics. It is humiliating that Congress has not done this before our currency became such a muddle and disgrace to the country. Every dollar of our currency should be as sound and current the world over as a Bank of England note, and every other obligation as strong and unequivocal in its terms as language can make it. Then, and not till then, may we boast that "our currency is as good as the best."

JOHN S. WOODS.

Matteawan, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1899.

RAMAPO AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have watched with considerable interest the trend of opinion of the public press with relation to the Ramapo Water Company and the so-called investigation of said company by the Mazet committee, and as one outside of politics and looking upon this matter from the standpoint of a simple advocate of a pure water supply, in the interest of health and cleanliness, it seems to me that there has been much of a mountain created from a very diminutive molehill.

That the insufficient water supply of both Manhattan and Brooklyn has been commented upon and discussed in the public press for at least seven years past, is a fact, and that not occasionally, but almost continuously from month to month. No one, who finds his bathtub each morning filling with a light-brown solution, with which he is to make himself clean, (?) to say nothing of what must be filtered and boiled before it is fit for either cooking or drinking, doubts that our water supply is inadequate; is it, then, a crime to offer to the city that which it undoubtedly needs?

The question would seem to narrow itself down to this: Has the Ramapo Water Company something to sell which the city needs? Is its price a fair one? Can it deliver what it contracts for in the time specified? And if these questions are answered in the affirmative, the further question arises, Can the city authorities do all that the Ramapo Water Company can, for the same expenditure on the part of the city? In other words, the Mazet methods seem to be producing results too nearly resembling the solution we now have, in lieu of potable water. Each effort to increase but answers to defile, and, that which would reveal more often makes obscure. L. H. L.

Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1899.

A Temporary Misunderstanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That was a queer incident yesterday at the trial of the Royalists in Paris. When M. La Marzelle began to speak, President Faillieres said, "I cannot hear you," and shortly after said again, "I cannot hear you." Is it to be wondered then that M. La Marzelle raised his voice very loud? Then what does M. Faillieres do but rap him down with his gavel.

That's the way with some people, they won't be pleased. First you speak too low, and then you speak too loud. For my part, I think M. Faillieres did not want to hear M. La Marzelle. It may be that he thought it was contrary to the rules to let him speak. And now that I think over it, perhaps this is the real and exact meaning of his words. N. H. B.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

Opposed to Whipping Criminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The disgraceful scene, as described in your issue of this date, which is alleged to have occurred in the Ohio Penitentiary was an outrage on decency, and an outrage on that respect which all men should have for each other, even for a criminal. Such acts decrease respect for all men, no matter whether criminal or respectable. No woman would regard such treatment of one of her own sex, no matter how criminal, other than with indignation. It is reserved for men to lower themselves below the level of women in the matter of self-respect.

Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1899. W. C. B.

Boxing or Prizefighting?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What are you doing with regard to prizefighting? In the recent Craig-Ryan prizefight (alias "boxing contest") the reports of the various newspapers make mention that the face of one of the contestants was "battered out of all shape," and "punched and jabbed to pieces."' Individually, I am not opposed to boxing contests, but believe that the law should not be violated. If there is a law which prohibits prizefighting, why should these so-called "boxing contests" be allowed to go on ad libitum?

JOHN S. SKELTON.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

THE TIMES'S SUNDAY ISSUE.

From School, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the first of the leading New York dailies to recognize that the daily paper, though encyclopedic in its functions, is not intended to compete with the magazines. It has withdrawn the publication of its weekly issue of an illustrated Sunday supplement, one of the most perfect forms of illustrated daily journalism that has been published in New York or elsewhere, and reduced the price of its Sunday edition from 5 to 3 cents. If this example is followed generally by the press, it will result in a standard of quality rather than quantity in the New York daily press that will be of credit to them, as setting a standard for the journals of the country.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has announced that its Sunday supplement, which has been a regular feature for some time, and was a handsome, finely illustrated publication, will be discontinued. The idea seems to be that what the public really wants in its newspaper is a newspaper and not a magazine, or even a weekly form, and the guess is probably pretty near the truth.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle Telegraph.

THE TIMES announces a new departure in journalism. It is going to make its Sunday issue a newspaper instead of a freak magazine. Should the other papers follow suit a big reduction can be made in the expenses of the Street Cleaning Department.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

The special Sunday features of the newspapers of the principal cities have come to be a veritable nightmare, and competition has caused the Sunday editions to be so bulky that newsdealers find difficulty in distributing them. If THE TIMES meets with any reasonable success in its new departure there will be a sudden drop in Sunday journalism and a return to ordinary size and to the publication of the news matter which the inflated Sunday sheet now rejects.

From The Churchman, Sept. 16.

If the Sunday paper be an unavoidable evil in the present state of the popular mind, we should surely, with Thomas à Kempis, "choose always to have less rather than more," and so we welcome the experiment that is about to be tried by THE NEW YORK TIMES of issuing a Sunday newspaper with "all the news that's fit to print" and no more, and we trust that it may succeed in replacing in many households that strange agglomeration of cheap picture paper, notes of society as seen through the keyhole, and extracts from the criminal calendar, with a pretense at religion that is itself an insult, sprinkled like stale holy water over the weltering mass.

NUGGETS.

A Feminine Plaint.

Wife—You are so different!
Husband—How, my love?
Wife—Well, you are so indifferent!—Detroit Journal.

Dimly Prominent.

"Flossie, who is this Krüger the newspapers talk about so much?"
"I can't think; maybe he was one of our Vice Presidents."—Chicago Record.

Misunderstanding.

Pugilist Fitzbiffery (disgustedly)—Say, Mike, dis yacht-visitin' bizniz is a regular fake. I came aboard dis yacht ter see de "spars," an' now I find out dat dey hain't no one goin' ter "spar."—Judge.

Drought Shows It.

During the past few weeks the Naugatuck River has left its bed and board, and it has demonstrated the truth of Charles Dudley Warner's theory that water greatly improves the appearance of a river.—Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.

A Dilemma.

Aunt Clara—Why, Nellie, what's the matter? You look worried?
Nellie—Oh, auntie; I don't know what to do. Jack says he'll take to drink if I don't marry him, and Tom says he'll stop drinking if I become his wife.—Chicago News.

A WARNING TO BOYS.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The small boy stole his neighbor's grapes.
His sin
Did not impress him overmuch.
A grin
O'erspread his freckled little face
As he
Broke bunches off and gobbled them
In glee.
He ate, and ate, and ate, and ate, and ate,
And ate,
And all the time his wicked joy
Was great.
He did not think how wrong it was
To swipe
His neighbor's grapes before they were
Half ripe!
But oh! before the clock struck twelve
That night,
That wicked boy was pale as chalk
With fright.
He realized at last how very great
A sin
It is to steal, though it be but
A pin.
For awful gripes his stomach filled
With woe,
And he ejaculated: "Oh!
Oh! Oh!"
The moral is—now heed it, boys!—
"Don't swipe
Your neighbor's grapes—at least until
They're ripe."

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

Commander Hemphill of the Detroit Reports It Critical.

DECISIVE BATTLE IMPENDING

Gen. Castro, the Rebel Leader, Has Developed Unexpected Strength—Detroit Goes to Puerto Cabello.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Commander Hemphill of the Detroit. A few words are missing:

U. S. S. Detroit, La Guayra, Sept. 20, Secretary of the Navy:

About four thousand men, (insurgents,) now principally in the vicinity of Valencia, recently occupied Puerto Cabello unopposed; later evacuated position. The Venezuelan forces took possession * * * principal American interests Red D Line. Red D Line's steamer leaves to-day from La Guayra for Puerto Cabello, fear possible injury in event of fight. * * * With the advice of American Chargé d'Affaires I shall proceed at once to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to protect American interests. I shall return. * * * I have arranged to keep in communication with Minister.

HEMPHILL.

The officials here are expecting decisive results in the Venezuela conflict at any moment, for the Government and revolutionary forces are close together. Puerto Cabello, which Commander Hemphill reports as taken by 4,000 insurgents, and then vacated, is only three hours from Valencia, one of the chief cities, and the latter is only seven hours from Caracas, the capital.

Gen. Castro, the rebel leader, apparently has developed unexpected resources, as the operations of the last few days have shown that he has a large and well disciplined army.

It is said that the British-Venezuelan arbitration decision, which is likely to be announced at Paris within the next ten days, will not be affected by any political changes which may occur in Venezuela, as the decision would be binding on any government, present or future, which may be in existence when the award is made.

Gen. Harrison Speaks for Venezuela.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission to-day ex-President Benjamin Harrison continued his argument in behalf of Venezuela, declaring that both sides admitted there was a common, coterminous boundary between Guiana and Venezuela, and that any idea of a space in which Great Britain could advance was alien to the views of her Ministers and to those expressed in the diplomatic correspondence, to the use of which Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, had protested, that the aggressive surveyor, Sir Robert Schomburgk, had advanced the English boundaries, and that Lord Salisbury and Sir Richard Webster had advanced them further. Continuing, Mr. Harrison said that if Barima Point was left in other hands than those of Venezuela a dangerous situation would be created, both for Venezuela and Great Britain.

A NEW FRENCH LINER.

The Lorraine, 580 Feet Long, Successfully Launched in France.

ST. NAZAIRE, France, Sept. 20.—The new steamship Lorraine of the Compagnie Générea1 Transatlantique, which, with a new sister ship, is intended for service between France and the United States during the exposition year, was launched this afternoon amid a great demonstration at Canhoet Yard.

She is 580 feet long, the largest liner ever built in France.

TRIAL OF MILAN'S ASSAILANT.

Knezevic Formally Exculpates the Leaders Accused with Him.

BELGRADE, Sept. 20.—The trial of Gjura Knezevic, the Bosnian who attempted to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia last July, and of the influential radical leaders charged with being accomplices in the attack, developed to-day a sensational incident.

Standing before the Bible and the crucifix, Knezevic formally withdrew all accusations of complicity. He said:

"I charged these prisoners with complicity in order to save myself. I swear now that these men are absolutely innocent.

"I fired on Milan out of personal revenge, because I thought he was the cause of my failing to find employment. I have now freed my soul. It is for your judges to decide."

A RELIC OF ANDREE FOUND.

Anchor and Buoy Picked Up on the Coast of King Charles Island.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 20.—The Aftonbladet to-day received a telegram from the master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larsask saying that he had found, Sept. 9, on the north coast of King Charles Island an anchor and a buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition."

King Charles Land is due north of the most northern point of the Scandinavian peninsula, in 79 degree north, 26 east. July 11, 1897, Prof. S. A. Andrée, with two companions, Strindberg and Fraenkel, ascended in a balloon from Dane's Island, of the Spitzbergen group, in latitude 79 degrees 43 minutes. It was Andrée's object to reach the North Pole in this way. The balloon when last seen was going in a north-northeasterly direction. The first news that reached civilization from the aeronaut after the ascent came by a carrier pigeon, of which Andrés had several. On Sept. 12, 1897, one of these birds flew on board the Norwegian whaling ship Falken, bearing the following message:

"Andrée Polar Expedition.

"To the Aftonbladet, Stockholm:

"July 13, 12:30 noon; latitude 82.02 north, longitude 12.05 east; good voyage toward east. 10 degrees south. All well aboard. This is the fourth message sent by pigeon.

"ANDREE."

For the last two years reports have been received from the north concerning the alleged whereabouts of the adventurers. It was said that the balloon had been seen in Finland, in Alaska, in British Columbia; and finally tidings came that Andrée and his companions had made a descent in Siberia, where they were alive and well. None of these reports has been confirmed.

Andrée took with him a number of hollow metallic buoys, each having at the top of its spring staff a small Norwegian flag. It was the intention of the aeronaut to drop one of these at each parallel of latitude crossed.

Japan and the Pacific Cable Scheme.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 8.—It is reported that a bill is preparing for the coming session of the Diet to grant a subsidy to a cable scheme involving the laying of a line across the Pacific to Japan and the Philippines, the promise being made that rates will thereby be reduced to one-half those now being paid.

New Mountain Range in Abyssinia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—The Russian Abyssinian expedition has discovered a new range of mountains between 8'30 degrees and 6 degrees north latitude and in 36'30 degrees east longitude. By permission of the Czar the mountains have been named Nicholas II. range.

Emperor William in Sweden.

MALMOE, Sweden, Sept. 20.—Emperor William landed here this morning. The Crown Prince of Sweden and a number of dignitaries received his Majesty, and the party proceeded to the Snogeholm estate, where the Emperor will remain until Friday.

Hundreds Killed by Earthquake.

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, Sept. 20.—There was a disastrous earthquake this morning at Aidin, a town on the Mender, eighty-one miles southeast of this place. Hundreds of persons were killed in the Valley of Menderez.

Peace in San Salvador.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The State Department to-day received a cable message from United States Consul Jenkins, at San Salvador, saying briefly that the state of siege has been removed, and that peace prevails in the land.

REOPENING OF PRINCETON.

President Patton Says ex-President Cleveland Will Lecture on Public Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Princeton University entered to-day upon its one hundred and fifty-third year. All week one of the largest freshman classes in the history of the institution has been hard at work on the entrance examinations. Every train has brought scores of old students, and this afternoon when President Patton formally opened the college in Marquand Chapel every seat was filled. The opening exercises were brief and to the point. President Patton invoked the divine blessing on the university in an earnest prayer. He then addressed the students, speaking feelingly of his sense of personal loss in the death of Henry M. Alexander and of the great loss to the university of its third oldest Trustee.

He expressed his pleasure at the choice of Dr. S. R. Winans to the Deanship of the university in place of the late James Ormsbee Murray. Dr. Patton spoke at length of some of the important changes that have been made in the university curriculum this year. He announced that the sum of $100,000 was lying idle, which as soon as a suitable man is found, will be used to found a chair in politics or political science. Dr. Patton also said:

"The donor of the new dormitory, Stafford Little, in June sent us a check for $10,000 to be devoted to the purpose of a lectureship, and this lectureship will be in the main on themes connected with public life. I am happy to say that with very considerable effort we have succeeded in prevailing upon the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland, to deliver a few lectures during the current academic year on some phases of public life. Just what, I do not know, and it is not necessary to announce the topic in any more specific form now."

College Year at Rutgers Opens.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—The one hundred and thirty-fourth year of Rutgers College began this morning. The freshman class numbers 65. Dr. Scott, President of the college ended a "rush" by seizing the freshman banner and tucking it under his coat.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET.

First International Council Held in the United States Opened in Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The first International Congregational Council to be held in the United States and the second in the world began its session in Tremont Temple at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The first International Council of Congregationalism was held in London, July, 1891.

The delegates have been arriving from most distant points for several weeks, and large delegations arrived yesterday and today. The Temple is decorated throughout by the intertwining of the colors of the United States and the Union Jack of Great Britain.

The full number of possible delegates is 600, and it is anticipated that more than two-thirds will be in attendance by tomorrow. About 30 of the delegates are women, and it is the first National or International Congregational Council of which women have been members. Three of them are assigned for addresses bearing on woman's religious and missionary work.

The Council was called to order by S. B. Capen of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, who delivered an address of welcome.

The report of the American Secretary, the Rev. H. A. Hazen of Boston, was then presented.

This evening there were addresses of welcome by Gov. Wolcott and Mayor Quincy. The President of the Council, James Burrill Angell, President of the University of Michigan, also delivered an address. He spoke of the exercise of religious belief by the early settlers of the country, the progress and broadening of methods and manner of worship up to the present, and the success of Congregational missionaries in their fields of work.

VANDERBILT TOMB GUARDED.

Many Visitors at Mausoleum Since the Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

There is always an unusual number of visitors daily to the Vanderbilt mausoleum in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island, after a Vanderbilt funeral, and for this reason it has been the custom to keep a more strict guard over the tomb. At all times, both day and night, a watchman is supposed to be on duty at the mausoleum.

When the body of Cornelius Vanderbilt was laid at rest, a few days ago, two big vanloads of flowers were placed about the mausoleum. The watchmen guarding the tomb have strict orders to prevent visitors from disturbing the flowers which may be within their reach.

The cemetery authorities say that there has been no material increase in the guard over the tomb since Cornelius Vanderbilt's body was placed in it, and that only the usual precautions are being taken to guard the mausoleum.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

Prominent Americans and Englishmen on the Teutonic.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Teutonic sailed to-day from Liverpool with a full list of passengers. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sir H. Burdett, Bancroft Davis, Dr. Webster Fox, the Rev. Leignton Parks, the Hon. Stephen Rice, Col. Brooke Rowle, the Hon. Charles Russell, the son of Lord Russell of Killowen; the Rev. Leonard Storrs, Mrs. Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Johnston.

Mr. Johnston is the man who bought the Britannia from the Prince of Wales and thought he was buying a steam yacht. When he discovered his mistake he sold the yacht to Hooley. How the Prince recovered possession of the vessel is not generally known.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., and the Griffith family were also passengers. The Griffiths took the highest-priced cabin on the ship.

The Czar and Czarina Leave Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—Emperor Nicholas and the Empress brought their visit to an end to-day, and this evening embarked on the Imperial yacht Pole Star, bound for Kiel.

Argentina Attacks Foreign Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of The Times at Buenos Ayres says: "The financial programme of the Argentine Government, as revealed in Congress, means protection to the people and industries of Argentina at the expense of the foreign capital invested in the country."

German Liners' Pool Extended.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The pooling arrangements between the companies owning the German Atlantic liners, says a dispatch to The Standard from Hamburg, have been prolonged for three years.

Bacillus of Dysentery Discovered.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sept. 18.—Dr. Kitasito has discovered the bacillus of dysentery, and has already performed some remarkable cures by inoculation.

Slow in Opening the Campaign.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record, Sept. 18.

Both the Republican and Democratic State Committees are slow in getting the campaign actively started. Shortly after the tickets were nominated the leaders of both parties were loudly proclaiming that campaign work would begin at once, and that it would be kept up without cessation until election day. The Democrats announced that clubs would be organized in every county and a great corps of eloquent speakers be sent out to arouse the voters. As yet no movement has been made in that direction, and not a campaign club has been organized. The respective Chairmen have not even sent forth the regulation address to the voters. And a good many people are beginning to ask "What's the matter?"

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides
for all household disinfecting purposes.—Adv.

TALKED CITY OWNERSHIP

Public Utilities Discussed by Municipalities League at Syracuse.

ROBERT P. PORTER'S VIEWS

Relation of Municipal and Private Charities the Subject of the Morning Session.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—To-day's session of the League of American Municipalities was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the merits of city ownership of public utilities.

At the afternoon meeting Mayor Henry B. Johnson of Denver, Col., took strong ground in favor of municipal ownership of public service industries.

He contended that, as the legal right was admitted, the question was purely one of practical business expediency and economy. He said that the latter-day "Captain Kidd" robbed his fellow-men by peddling to them the necessities of life at ten times their cost. Yet, when such men were reminded of this fact, and the people were shown that they should furnish these things to themselves at something like their true value, the men who urged these charges were termed "Anarchists, Socialists, and destroyers of vested rights."

Mr. Johnson said that they might call all the names they could, but the people were awakening to the fact that there were some things that they could do for themselves and that they intended to do them. He said that this was the day of combines and trusts, and that the combine had come to stay.

It could not be legislated out of existence, but it could and must be controlled. It could be controlled partly by prohibiting the issuance of watered stock. He thought that cities, by studying the lesson taught by the trust, would see how immense savings were made and how the cost of production could be made less and less.

ROBERT P. PORTER'S PAPER.

Robert P. Porter, former Director of the United States Census, was unable to be present personally as he expected, but sent a paper which was read.

In this paper, among other things, Mr. Porter prophesied that the State Constitutional limitation of debt, which stopped the debt creating mania during the seventies and early eighties, would again come in to hold in check the latter-day movements toward socialism and paternalism until practical men in municipal affairs were enabled to fully examine not only the many complex questions involved in municipal ownership of all public utilities, but also to realize the stupendous change such absorption of private enterprise would bring about in the fundamental principle of the Government of the Republic.

Mr. Porter said that an effort was now on foot, fraught with great danger to American municipalities to remove all Constitutional and legislative restriction on municipal indebtedness when the municipalities wished to purchase the so-called revenue-producing properties.

Mr. Porter thought that should full swing be given municipal ownership experiments the American taxpayer would simply invite financial catastrophe. Mr. Porter dwelt upon his investigations both at home and abroad on municipal ownership. Referring to the gas works of England he argued that the result in the management and cost of the product to the consumer was by no means favorable to municipal ownership.

He thought it doubtful if the advocates of municipal operation of street railway traffic could point to an instance where the service was better or cheaper or on more intelligent principles abroad than in the United States.

Moreover, Mr. Porter thought that if American labor would be contented with the foreign scale of wages even lower carfares would be practical in America. Instead of petty railway budgets we should, showing so much profit to the municipality, the American city could point to increased real estate values and millions added to the tax rolls largely the result of distributing the population of our cities beyond the boundaries far into the country districts.

DANGER OF SOCIALISM.

The new phases of municipal administration in its most ambitious form aim to deal with every question that directly or indirectly affects the life of the people. Carried to the extent it had been in some British cities, it was, in fact, municipal socialism. There was such a thing as carrying Government interference too far and the danger in such experiments was that one step led to another. From municipal ownership we could go to municipal socialism and from municipal socialism the distance was not far to State socialism.

At the night session, which was held in the Municipal Chamber of the City Hall, the reading of papers was resumed.

LOSS TO THE COMMUNITY.

M. A. Gemunder, former Director of Public Improvements in Columbus, Ohio, considered municipal ownership unwise. He thought our Democratic form of government while excellent in securing to the members of the community their just rights, a flat failure when it entered the mercantile arena.

The removing of industries from channels where the penalty for bad management was extinction and placing them where there was practically no penalty was a loss to the community. He ventured the statement that there was no public executive present who did not believe that if he were permitted to conduct the city's business as he did his private business he could give the city a more efficient service at a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in outlay. In order that a community be well served at private hands, he recommended that no franchise be granted or contract awarded that failed to provide for the filing at stated intervals of a certified statement with the proper officials of the municipality giving all data needed for determining correctly the true cost of the service. Then, in his opinion, the public would be best served by enlisting the skill and economy that accompanied private management.

ANARCHY THE RESULT.

Under the title of "Fallacies of Municipal Ownership" M. J. Francisco of Rutland, Vt., argued against such ownership.

All such industries as were being considered by the convention would be in charge of incompetent political tools, and there could be no accountability, no economy. The city would become an instrument of oppression which would eventually result in anarchy. The fear of such an army of officeholders caused conservative men to dread the paternal tendency of municipalities, and they knew that there was reason for caution.

The contention that corruption and frauds of the present day caused by the acts of private corporations would be stopped by municipal ownership was a fallacy. Would it not be certain that such officials when handling the millions involved when the city owned the plant would supply themselves with funds at the city's expense. The remedy for the various evils was to elect men of integrity who would protect the citizens not only against the corporations, but also the bosses and political thieves. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the wonders created by private corporations, which, he claimed, had made America what it is, the greatest Nation of the globe.

MORNING SESSION'S WORK.

This morning's session was taken up with papers and a discussion on municipal charity delivered by Homer Folks, Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association.

He believed that a city should not grant appropriations to private societies, but there should always be the friendliest cooperation between municipal and private charities.

The city charities needed the aid and public support of the private agencies and the private charities could only be most useful when they work in accord with public agencies.

Every opportunity that came to a public institution of enlisting the interest of a new group or a larger number of citizens should be availed of, to the end that the needs of those institutions becoming better understood, adequate appropriations might be made and the work of faithful public officials receive due recognition.

The subject of the special assessment system for public improvements was discussed by Mayor J. A. Johnson of Fargo, N. D., and Mayor John B. Weakly, Jr., of Florence, Ala.

Mayor Johnson, reviewing the laws authorizing such assessments in various countries, instanced the fact that Congress had recognized the principle of special improvements by enacting laws for the District of Columbia, permitting the levying of special taxes for such improvements, and compelling property owners benefited to pay the expense.

Of the forty-five States in the Union, forty States and one Territory had laws permitting the levying of special assessments to pay for local or special improvements. Six of these States have Constitutional provisions authorizing the levying of special assessments. Of the remaining States two recognize the principle to the extent of the police power of the State. Some difference existed as to the method of procedure among so many States, but the main principle of special assessments was recognized in them all.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:

On Resolutions.—Mayor Flower of New Orleans, Mayor Conrad Diehl of Buffalo, Mayor Henry V. Johnson of Denver, Councilman Ely Hantry of Columbus, and Councilman Herbert Brigs of Terre Haute.

Auditing Committee.—Mayor Young of Akron, Mayor George R. Perry of Grand Rapids, and Councilman Carl Youngs of Poughkeepsie.

The Syracuse Fire Department gave an exhibition in honor of the visiting delegates at the close of the afternoon session. The session will be resumed in the morning, when Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines will read a paper in favor of municipal ownership, and the negative will be treated by Allen Ripley Foote.

Mayor McGuire has placed the municipal chamber of the City Hall at the disposal of the convention for the remaining sessions.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gannon—Donnelly.

Miss Mary Ellen Donnelly and J. Walter Gannon, son of F. S. Gannon of the Southern Railroad, were married yesterday by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien of Boston in All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed at noon and the wedding breakfast was served at the future home of the couple, 185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The bride and groom left immediately after the breakfast for a trip through the South.

Griffin—Clark.

Percy Griffin and Mary Elisabeth Clark were married yesterday at Onteora, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles L. Pardee of St. Andrew's Church, Orange, N. J., and the Rev. Walton W. Battershall of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y. Mr. Griffin's home is in Orange, N. J. He is well known in this city, where he has an office, as the architect of Homewood, L. I., and as the successful competitor for the design of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Arch at Richmond, Va.

Happy—Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.—Miss Lillian Emily Clark, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clark of New York, was married this afternoon to William Girard Happy of New York at Kathmore, the Summer home of the Clarks, at Sound Beach.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. D. C. Eggleston of the First Congregational Church of Sound Beach. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Grace Danzig of New York, and two bridesmaids, Miss Jennie I. Aitken of Brooklyn and Miss Addie Le Coste of New York.

Stedman—McEwan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—Miss Agnes Lander McEwan, daughter of Walter McEwan, and Charles Sumner Stedman of Albany were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents, Lauderdale, on the Loudon Road. The Rev. Elwin F. Hallenbeck officiated.

A MARRIAGE OF ARTISTS.

Miss Bessie Potter Quietly Wedded to R. W. Vonnoh.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Chicago art and literary circles were surprised to-day by the announcement contained in a letter from New York that Bessie Potter, the able young sculptress of this city has been married to Robert William Vonnoh, the portrait painter, at his home, Rockland Lake, N. Y. The wedding was witnessed by only a few friends of the contracting parties.

Miss Potter is a pupil of Tondo Taft and her special work is in the making of statuettes. Her figures of young women, girls, and little folk are regarded as especially good. Robert W. Vonnoh was born in Connecticut. He was a pupil of Boulanger and Lefebre in Paris, where in 1898 his work received honorable mention. Several medals also fell to his lot in the Paris Exhibition, held the same year, and at the World's Fair of 1893 his pictures were rewarded.

SATAN'S KINGDOM.

Wild Spot in Connecticut Made Safer for Railroad Trains.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Central New England Road removed about 600 tons of dangerous rocks in Satan's Kingdom Sunday. This section is about two miles this side of New Hartford, and it is very wild. There is just room enough for the tracks of the Central New England and the Northampton roads and the Farmington River, and the bed of the river is filled with rocks. It is the wildest spot on the line. About two months ago a trackman discovered a boulder on the track that had become dislodged from the overhanging cliffs. If the trackman had not been attending to his business there would have been a terrible accident.

The frost has caused masses of the rock to become dislodged, and there were gaps of six inches in some of the places. Sunday the Central New England Road had a gang of 100 men working at the place to remove all the rock that was liable to fall. During the week holes were drilled for dynamite. The most agile men scaled the cliff and barred out all the pieces that were loose enough. They clambered over the cliff in all directions, held by ropes let down from above, and some who were 125 feet below them watching the work had the shivers. The rocks that had been loosened and could not be removed with bars were rent asunder by dynamite. The largest rock that came down weighed about 100 tons, and its length was twenty-five feet. When this one came down the noise could be heard a mile away. The tracks had been taken up and old rails put down for the day, as it was necessary to remove the rock as fast as it came down. Some of the large pieces broke the rails.

Satan's Kingdom is now safe from any of the overhanging rocks, as all the rocks that were in any degree dangerous were removed. It is the first time that rocks have been removed from a cliff along the road since the road was built.

BOOKS BY OR ABOUT BURNS.

A Washingtonian Who Has Made a Large Collection.

From The Washington Star.

Mr. William R. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, lately made a trip to Scotland, where he succeeded in securing valuable additions to his collection of Burnsiana, and where he visited Mr. Andrew Carnegie at his home at Skibo Castle. While abroad he presented to the Mitchell Library at Glasgow about 1,000 volumes and pamphlets, mostly American editions. In exchange for these the Mitchell Library gave Mr. Smith at least 100 volumes, including thirteen editions of Burns's works, for his collection.

He bought about 75 volumes, so that his collection of 2,000 volumes of Burnsiana is now enlarged and the number is nearly 2,200.

While Mr. Smith's valuable Burnsiana will go to the Pittsburg Library, he has about 1,000 volumes, mostly rare works on horticulture, which he proposes to give to the public library of this city "when he has no more use for them." The additions to his collection of Burnsiana made in Scotland are nearly all of books that are "out of the market," and exceedingly difficult to get.

Mr. Smith spent several days at Skibo Castle, Ambassador and Mrs. Choate being Mr. Carnegie's guests at the same time. He talked with the crofters on the place, of whom there are some 200, and found them to be greatly pleased with their American landlord, who is doing much to improve their condition. Mr. Smith drove twenty-one miles in a direct line without going off Mr. Carnegie's place, and was surprised at the splendid timber and fertile soil there. It is an ideal place for a Summer home, having the advantages of a bracing climate, magnificent scenery, and everything that is supposed to make life worth living.

Mr. Carnegie expressed great interest in the building of a large public library for this city, and was pleased that so fine a site as that afforded by Mount Vernon Square had been selected for the building for which he has donated the construction fund.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another detachment of the advance guard of fashionables who purpose spending carnival week in the city came to town yesterday and there were several luncheons and dinners given at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's. The avenue was an interesting sight yesterday with crowds of country visitors promenading and watching with keen interest the building of stands and the boarding up of brownstone railings and stoops, in preparation for the parade of Dewey day. The owners of almost all the handsomer houses on the avenue and along the remainder of the route over which the parade will pass have almost without exception had their railings and stoops boarded up, or have given orders for this to be done. The expense of this one day's protection of property from the multitude, could it be estimated, would form a not inconsiderable item in the cost of the celebration.

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The demand for invitations on the better-known steam yachts for the days of the naval parade and the cup races is great, and the owners of these yachts are receiving all sorts of hints and suggestions looking to invitations from people of their acquaintance. The fair wife of a noted yachtsman, whose swift and beautifully appointed steamer is the envy of his fellow-yachtsmen, was detained in conversation yesterday at the Waldorf by a young society man. "How charming your yacht must be, Mrs. M.," he said. "I hear that one feels no motion on her at all, and what a vantage point you will have from which to see the naval parade and the cup races. I wonder how I shall see them."

"Why don't you hire a tug?" replied Mrs. M.; "I am told they can be had for a thousand dollars a day, and one is much more independent when one controls one's own boat, you know." The young man moved off in search of another yachtowner.

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September of the present year of grace bids fair to become a record month in social annals for the number of new engagements it has brought. There were announced yesterday, following the announcement of the engagements of Mr. Stephen Bonsal and Miss Rita Morris and of Mr. Henry Stuyvesant and Miss Kate Sproulls on Tuesday, the engagements of Mr. W. Wilson Drake and Miss Edith Mills, of Mr. William A. W. Stewart and Miss De Forest, and of Mr. Edward Delafield and Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley.

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All these engagements are of wide interest, and, although in each case they have been anticipated, their formal announcement will fill the respective mails of the fortunate young men and the happy young girls with notes and letters of congratulation for days to come. By a coincidence all the fiancés of yesterday, as well as Mr. Bonsal, are graduates of Princeton University. Messrs. Stewart and Drake were graduates of Princeton in the Class of '97, Mr. Delafield in the Class of '99, or last June, while Mr. Bonsal was a graduate of the Class of '81 or '82.

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The engagement of Mr. Delafield and Miss Beasley is peculiarly a Princeton engagement, as the fair young fiancée has been living at Princeton with her aunt, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, formerly Miss Margaretta Stockton, during the last few Summers, and there met Mr. Delafield during his college course. It is to be regretted, in one way, that Miss Beasley's engagement has come before she became known in New York society, as she would have surely been a reigning belle and beauty. She was to have made her début two years ago, but was prevented first by the mourning of her aunt for Mr. Percy R. Pyne, Sr., and later by her own mourning for her grandfather, the late Robert F. Stockton. Miss Beasley will probably be seen at the Assembly balls this Winter, as her aunt, Mrs. Pyne, is one of the Matriarchs. She is a tall and extremely pretty girl, dark in coloring, and inherits the rarely delicate beauty of her mother, who was Miss Mary Stockton, and who died when she was a little girl. Her father was the late Mercer Beasley, and she is consequently a granddaughter of the late Judge Beasley of Trenton. Mr. Delafield is a son of Mr. Maturin Delafield. His mother was Miss Livingston, and his son, Mr. Maturin Delafield, Jr., married Miss Lettice Sands last year. The marriage of Mr. Delafield and Miss Beasley will unite two old Revolutionary New York and New Jersey families, and the engagement is, therefore, of special interest to the lovers of genealogy, whose numbers have been so much increased since the development of the Revolutionary society craze.

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Mr. W. Wilson Drake, who is engaged to Miss Edith Mills, is a son of Mr. Benjamin Drake of 137 West Eighteenth Street. Miss Mills is a daughter of the late Abraham Mills. Her mother was Miss Townsend, a sister of the late Mrs. Lawrence McKeever, and of Mrs. R. Bowne Lawrence. Miss Mills is therefore a first cousin of Miss Anita Lawrence, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Philip Thompson, and Mr. Townsend McKeever.

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Mr. William A. W. Stewart, who is engaged to Miss De Forest, is a grandson of Mr. John S. Stewart and a nephew of Mr. "Jack" Stewart, so well known in hunting circles. He lives with his brother at 27 East Thirty-eighth Street. His father, the late William A. W. Stewart, was lost at sea with the late Cornelius Lee on his yawl in the blizzard of 1888. Miss De Forest is the daughter of Mr. Robert W. De Forest. Her mother was Miss Emily Jansen, a daughter of the late John Taylor Johnson, and she is a niece, through her mother, of Mrs. Mali, Mrs. Coe, and Mr. Herbert Johnson, who married Miss Noel.

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These engagements, following the several which have been announced of late in this column, will insure a number of Winter and Spring weddings, which may offset the general dullness that is anticipated in the social world owing to the mourning of so many prominent families. October will bring an unusual number of weddings, among the first of which will be those of Mr. Henry Wise Miller and Miss Alice Duer, of Mr. Francis Livingston Pell and Miss Ellen Van Buren Morris, daughter of Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris; and of Mr. Henry Wells and Miss Laura Jay. Mr. Pell and Miss Morris's wedding will be celebrated in Calvary Church on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 9.

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The Southampton season dies hard, but is now almost over. Mrs. Charles Phelps will give a "hen" card party, which, as the name implies, is for women only, at her Southampton cottage this evening. The great diversion of Southampton continues to be the hunts, which, under the management of Mr. Peter F. Collier, are both successful and enjoyable. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor will give a hunt breakfast at their place, Meadow Mere, on Saturday. Among the departures from Southampton on Monday will be Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Hunt, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harriman, at Sandy Mount.

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The will of the late Mr. E. Ray Thompson of Troy, who was recently drowned at Etretat, France, was admitted to probate in Troy on Tuesday. The estate, mostly personal, is valued at about $200,000. Mr. Thompson bequeathed $5,000 to the Troy Orphan Asylum and a like amount to the Child's Hospital, at Albany. He left the charge to his sister, Mary E. Lane, to distribute his watches, jewelry, books, pictures, and ornaments among his relatives and intimate friends. To his nieces, Mary T. and Caroline T. Lane, he left $10,000 each. The rest of his estate is divided equally among his sister, Mary E. Lane, and his brothers John L., William A., George S., Robert H., James L., and Walter Thompson. George S. and Robert H. Thompson are the executors of the estate. Mr Thompson, who for many years had resided abroad, was well known in the American colony in Paris.

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Several of the guests in this city who are to attend the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Julia Dent Grant at Newport on Monday left town yesterday for the fashionable resort. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, who is to be one of the ushers at the wedding, had broken his leg, but Mr. Whitehouse has announced his intention of attending the wedding and serving as an usher as he originally planned. An usher on crutches will be a novel feature of a bridal procession.

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Among recent arrivals from the other side are Mr. Hugh C. Kelly, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and Mr. A. Hazelwood Lory, a prominent young English yachtsman. Both young men came over as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould on the latter's steam yacht Niagara, and with Mr. and Mrs. Gould will remain on board the yacht until after the cup races.

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Among the passengers who arrived on the Aller from Mediterranean ports yesterday were Prof. W. Baldwin, Jared G. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bartow, Dr. Titus M. Coan, Prof. C. M. Mead, Charles S. French, and the Hon. E. R. Stanton. On the Fuerst Bismarck, which sails to-day for Southampton and Cherbourg, there are booked, among other passengers, Count Gezycke, Justice George S. Batcheller, Mrs. and Miss Batcheller, C. S. Catlin, A. A. Lawrence, E. T. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery C. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richard Tjader, formerly Miss Thorne, who were married at Millbrook on Monday. The Noordland, from Antwerp, brought among others yesterday Mrs. Arthur Biddle and family, Wheeler Peckham, William F. Stone, and Miss Townsend.

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Among the many athletic sports indulged in by Newport's smart set during the Summer, fencing has held a prominent place. During the Fall it promises to be even more popular. Among those who are most interested in fencing and who are members of Miss Baldwin's class, are Miss Lucy Morgan, who handles the foil with excellent skill. She may be seen pleasant mornings dressed in a smart fencing costume of cadet blue practicing with her teacher. Miss Greta Pomeroy is another enthusiast, and fences with the ease and grace of a professional. Miss Fifi Potter and Miss Virginia Gammell are among others who have taken to fencing.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will close Friedheim on the 25th inst.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones entertained at luncheon to-day, the table decorations being scarlet.

Mrs. Robert Garrett entertained at luncheon.

It is definitely stated that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her family will sail for Europe in the coming month.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, accompanied by her guest, Miss Pomeroy, has gone to New York for a few days.

Mrs. Morris is visiting her sister, Mrs. William H. Mayer.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones this afternoon entertained a number of the cottagers at the home of the Newport Clambake Club.

Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, and Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Commodore and Mrs. E. D. Morgan and family will close their cottage here the latter part of the month and go to their Long Island home.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will close their cottage Sunday and return to New York for the Winter.

The last race for the thirty-footers this season will occur next Saturday.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs arrived from New York to-day for a few days' stay with her sister, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

John H. Glover has rented his villa, Belvoir, in Beacon Hill Road, to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the season of 1900.

Herman B. Duryea has gone to New York for a few days.

A. Lanfear Norrie, who accompanied Lispenard Stewart on his recent hunting trip through Canadian woods, is being congratulated by his friends at the Reading Room and at the cottages for bagging the big deer which he brought down.

The season at Bailey's Beach practically ended to-day, although the bathhouses will be in use until the 1st of October.

Gordon McKay has returned from Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall closed their cottage and went to New York this evening.

MRS. U. S. GRANT IN NEWPORT.

She Has No Objection to Her Granddaughter's Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—This evening Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, at Magnolia, Mass., arrived, accompanied by Mrs. Sartoris, the Misses Sartoris, and Capt. Algeron Sartoris. The party was met at the Wickford Landing by Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and driven to Beaulieu, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, where they dined with Prince Cantacuzene, Miss Grant, and the family of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. Later they were driven to their suite at the Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, mother of Miss Julia Dent Grant, who will wed Prince Michael Cantacuzene here next week, has ended the gossip and reports which have been going the round to the effect that the bride's grandmother, Mrs. U. S. Grant, was opposed to the marriage. She has not cared to speak on this rumor, but in view of the report again coming to the surface she today branded it as untruthful.

On Saturday evening next Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a dinner to the bridal party at her cottage.

Chicago Wheat Corners.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Every year Chicago sweeps all the available wheat into a corner, and every year the corner gives way and spills the wheat.

DEATH LIST O

SAMPSON SEES SHAMROCK

The Admiral and Capt. Chadwick Guests of Sir Thomas.

A SAIL FOR THEIR BENEFIT

Cup Challenger Takes an Exhibition Spin in Half a Gale—Faster on the Starboard Tack.

With her green topsides glistening in the sunlight and her swelling sails pulling with the weight of many tons, Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock sailed an exhibition yesterday afternoon for the special benefit of Rear Admiral Sampson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York, both of whom had expressed the desire to see the Irish yacht under canvas. They watched the performance from the bridge of Sir Thomas's steam yacht Erin and afterward expressed themselves as being greatly pleased both with their afternoon with the Irish Knight and with the bonnie boat that has voyaged so far in quest of the America's Cup.

Sir Thomas sailed up the bay on the Erin for his guests, and after the spin again steamed up to Tompkinsville and put them on the cruiser shortly after 6 o'clock.

During Tuesday night a severe gale swept the ocean in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The weather was so bad that anchors were made ready on the Shamrock in event of the mooring dragging and her topmast was housed. Sir Thomas and his guests arrived at the Hook shortly after 2 o'clock and lunched on board the Erin. In the meantime the topmast had been sent up, and a new mainsail was bent. The cloths of the mainsail were parallel with the leach, running from head to foot, and appeared to be still larger at the head than the cross-cut sail. The most noticeable vessel among the fleet of visitors was Harrison B. Moore's flier Marietta, on board of which were the owner, Secretary J. Y. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club; ex-Commodore Edward M. Brown, and Col. H. B. Moore, Jr. Other yachts in the fleet were the Varuna, Armorica, and Sultana. The police boat Patrol also steamed out with a throng of young women on her upper deck, and, making a circuit around the Shamrock, saluted the yacht and raced back again toward the city.

It was 3 o'clock before the Shamrock cast off from her mooring and under mainsail and jib started to sail out to the lightship. After passing the tail of the Hook, her staysail, which was up in stops, was broken out, No. 2 jibtopsail was set flying and a working gafftopsail surmounted the big mainsail. The easterly gale of Tuesday night had left an ugly, choppy sea outside the bar and the Shamrock, with her attendant fleet, wallowed and dived about in a fashion that was anything but pleasant from a landsman's point of view.

The Shamrock was scarcely making headway in the light air that prevailed and at the middle of Gedney's Channel Capt. Hogarth signaled to the Lawrence, which passed a hawser aboard, and quickly towed the yacht into open water. The working topsail was sent down on deck and a big clubtopsail sent aloft in its place.

At 4:12 she drove past the Scotland Lightship with sheets lifted a little on the starboard tack and reached away to the southward under the influence of a nine and a half-knot breeze from west half-south, that kept increasing in weight every minute. She went about at 4:24:04, heading north by east half east, her rail awash, a smother of foam under her bow, with sheets started about two points and the wind playing merrily on her weather rigging, each shroud of which was as taut as a violin string. She appeared to move faster on this tack, for the reason that she was not bucking into the choppy seas, but the time taken proved the contrary.

"It was no tenderfoot that cut those sails," said Capt. Fountain of the newspaper tug, as the beautiful yacht flew past, every sail swelling to its utmost limit and tugging away at their sheets with immense power. She passed the Scotland Lightship on the way in at 4:37:15, and lowering her staysail stood toward the east end of Gedney's Channel, where at 4:39 she luffed up in the wind and was taken in tow by the Lawrence, arriving at her mooring buoy at 5:15. When the Shamrock turned back for Scotland Lightship, Highland lighthouse bore due west, making the distance traveled about two and a half nautical miles. This distance was sailed in twelve minutes and forty seconds. Coming back she sailed the same distance in thirteen minutes and fifteen seconds. In both reaches she had the wind abeam and the difference in times cannot be accounted for, except that she sails faster on the starboard tack than on the port tack, a condition that is noticeable in many craft, but was not looked for in a yacht that will carry the hopes of a great nation in an international race.

When the yacht was doing her best work the wind was blowing at the rate of a little more than ten knots. She appeared to be perfectly balanced and sailed steadily and well. The Shamrock will make another trial to-day, and the weather indications are that there will be a good southeasterly gale, conditions that Sir Thomas said he earnestly wished for.

Capt. Hogarth, sailing master of the Shamrock, consented to talk a little last night as to the feeling among the crew of the yacht regarding her chances of victory against the Columbia.

"We are all perfectly pleased with the performances of the Shamrock," he said. "She has done fully as well as any of us expected in her trials here, everything is in perfect order, and but for the fact that her bottom is very foul, we are ready to race at any time.

"The Shamrock's work here compares favorably with her showing on the other side. From the easy way we beat the Britannia, and that, I may say, without half trying, we expected a great deal from her naturally. That we are not disappointed proves our confidence in Shamrock. When we haul out and polish up that underbody it will make a big difference in her speed, especially in the light breezes such as we have experienced during the past week. We have made several examinations of the underbody of the yacht, and she is very foul, indeed. You know that the difference is more perceptible in light weather than in a blow, and that is the reason that the boat can't drift fast, as one of your reporters puts it. Just wait, my boy, until we polish up that underbody and then we will surprise some people."

TO KEEP THE COURSE CLEAR.

Capt. Robley D. Evans Will Command a Fleet of Torpedo Boats, Revenue Cutters, and Yachts.

With the near approach of the international yacht races, the problem of keeping the fleet of excursion steamers in bounds becomes one of the principal themes of discussion. Varied and wonderful are the plans that have from time to time been offered to Commodore S. Nicholson Kane and his associates of the Regatta Committee.

"The best plan thus far presented was devised by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan," said a member of the club in the Madison Avenue house last night. "It was he who requested the Treasury Department assign an officer in charge for the purpose of canceling the license of any vessel that insists on interfering with either of the competing boats."

The Commodore requested immediate action and yesterday a conference was held in Washington between President McKinley, Secretary of War Root, and Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen for the purpose of outlining some definite policy in regard to policing the course. The result of the conference was that not only will the revenue boats patrol the course, but that the command of the fleet of guard boats will be intrusted to Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy, with Lieut. Commander John Frémont, Supervisor of the Port, as his assistant.

"Fighting Bob's" fleet will consist of five torpedo boats, four revenue cutters, and as many fast steam yachts enrolled in the New York Yacht Club as are necessary to keep the excursion boats at a respectful distance.

"The question as to jurisdiction over vessels beyond the three-mile limit was brought up in the clubhouse last night, and an officer of the club quoted Commander Fremont as saying that the Government undoubtedly had jurisdiction in the matter. "We have no jurisdiction over the water beyond that distance," said Mr. Fremont, "but we certainly have over every boat that flies the Stars and Stripes, no matter if she is in the middle of the broad Atlantic, and, what is more to the point, we intend to use it, too. There will be no crowding during these races, no matter what has occurred in the past."

A meeting will be held in a few days, at which the New York yachtsmen will confer with Capt Evans and Commander Fremont relative to the number of steam yachts that will be impressed in the service as auxiliaries.

NAVY YARD ELECTRICAL PLANT.

Chief Engineer Smith Replies to Criticism of the Consideration of the Bids and Awards.

The contract recently let by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department for the construction and installation of a complete electric power plant, buildings, boilers, engines, generators, cranes, and motors for operating the new machine shops to be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is causing considerable comment and adverse criticism among electrical manufacturers and contractors.

Allegations have been made reflecting upon the good faith of the department in the matter of the consideration of the bids and awards. Chief among these is the claim that the specifications for this contract were drawn to cover a class of apparatus on which but one concern or its licensees can bid. The apparatus called for, it is alleged, is of a special form of alternating current that thus far has been used only in cases where the power has to be transmitted over a long distance, such, for instance, as from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. Such conditions, it is pointed out, do not exist in this case, and the alternating current is not at all adapted to the requirements of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Critics of the bureau allege that there is evidence that in issuing the specifications it was not intended that this plant should come into general competition, and to bear out this contention assert that in the first place the bids were advertised for under the heading of "Cranes," whereas the power plant, as specified, has only for a very small proportion of its duty the operation of six cranes.

But one concern, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, manufactures the special line of apparatus called for, it is said, and particular attention is called by the critics of the bureau to the fact that the specifications call for a power plant to cost $175,000, while there has just been purchased for the Brooklyn Navy Yard a costly power plant which would be well able to supply the demands of this new machine shop.

Chief Engineer John A. B. Smith, who is at the head of the engineers' department at the navy yard, when seen yesterday, said: "The Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington has charge of all the details of the letting of contracts for the new machine shop being constructed here. The only matter I have been consulted about relative to the equipment of the new buildings was that of tools.

"The only official information I have regarding the proposed power plant is contained in a copy of the specifications. I know there has been considerable adverse criticism directed toward the department concerning the letting of the contract to the Westinghouse people, however, and from conversations with officers from Washington I have learned some things unofficially concerning the proposals and bids. I am led to believe that the bureau has gone about the letting of the contract very carefully.

"In the first place Lieut. Commander Robeson was sent to different navy yards and power plants throughout the country in relation to the power employed and made his report to Washington. When the bids for this particular work were called for the usual board of three engineer officers was formed to consider proposals. While the alternating system of electrical power transmission is not absolutely necessary it was decided that this is the coming method, and it was desired to have the new machine shop absolutely up to date in every particular.

"At least two concerns, the Westinghouse Company and the General Electric Company, bid for the installation of this system. There was such a howl raised by the concern manufacturing the direct-acting apparatus when the examining board recommended the acceptance of the Westinghouse bids, however, that Engineer in Chief Melville relieved the first board and appointed another, headed by Chief Engineer A. B. Willits, considered one of the ablest engineering experts in the navy. This second board also recommended the acceptance of the Westinghouse bid for an alternating system. Thus six competent engineers considered the matter before the contracts were awarded.

"The assertion that the bids for the plant were advertised for under the heading of 'Cranes' is not true. The proposal is headed 'Proposal for a Power Plant at the Navy Yard, New York.' In the body of the proposal is sub-heading reading 'Class 2. Cranes.' As a matter of fact, the contract for the cranes to be used was let to the Niles Tool Company, the Morgan Engineering Company, and another concern. The electrical pumps and condensers will be furnished by Blake, Wheeler & Co.

"All these machines were advertised for to be operated by the direct-current system of transmission. Their operation by the alternating current will be made possible by the application of 'rotary controllers.' The boilers are to be the Babcock and Wilcox make, which are in general use in the navy, so that, after all, I do not see that the proposal was all in favor of the Westinghouse people.

"I have heard the theory advanced that an ex-Lieutenant who resigned from the navy some months ago to accept an offer from the Westinghouse people had used his eloquence to advantage in Washington. I suppose he did his best for his employers, but the fact that six engineers of undoubted ability passed upon the bids named indicates that the Government is getting nothing but the best available apparatus. The charge that the specifications were arranged so as to favor one particular bidder does not seem at all probable to me.

"The further charge that the electrical power plant now being installed by the Department of Yards and Docks at the navy yard could be so enlarged as to answer all the purposes of the new machine shops must have been made by some one unfamiliar with the system pursued at navy yards. The Department of Yards and Docks is entirely separate from the Steam Engineering Department, keeping separate accounts and rendering separate returns. The two could not combine without altering the entire system of naval maintenance."

TEN EYCK WINS FROM BRENNAN.

Rough Water Accounts for the Slow Time, 23:17, Made by the Oarsman.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—The single scull race between James A. Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass., and John Brennan of Halifax, for $200 a side, was rowed this afternoon on Bedford Basin in a heavy wind and rain storm. Ten Eyck won by a length. Time, 23.17. The slow time was caused by the water being very rough.

The men got away together and rowed abreast for a quarter of a mile. Brennan rowed thirty-one and Ten Eyck thirty-four strokes to the minute. At the half mile Ten Eyck was leading by a half length. The American maintained the lead to the turning buoy, and, getting round quicker than his opponent, had an advantage of four lengths when Brennan squared for home.

Ten Eyck kept this lead till three-quarters of a mile from the finish, where the water was comparatively calm. Brennan then began to gain, and, rowing very fast, cut down Ten Eyck's lead to one boat length when the finish line was reached.

When the men were called to the line at the start, the Halifax man objected to the water. The referee overruled the objection and ordered the start. Ten Eyck claimed the right to turn any buoy, but the referee decided against him and ordered each man to turn his own buoy.

Ten Eyck will row again on Saturday with Lynch, the Nova Scotia champion.

MISS DAY'S GIFT.

The Scythian's Owner Donates $1,000 to the Warlow Athletic Club.

Miss Susan De Forest Day of this city, owner of the steam yacht Scythian, has made a donation of $1,000 to the Warlow Athletic Club of Whitestone, L. I. The money is to be used for the furnishing of a new gymnasium, now being built for the club.

The clubhouse, which will be one of the handsomest structures in Whitestone, is the gift of Charles H. Senff of the American Sugar Refining Company, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and Capt. I. J. Merritt of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company.

Oliver Slander Suit Dismissed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—The suit for damages for alleged slander brought by Charles Oliver, a well-known Democratic politician and county detective, against Henry L. Janeway, a wall paper manufacturer, came up in court to-day, and was dismissed. It had been repeatedly adjourned at the request of the plaintiff. The suit grew out of the suicide of Harry Janeway Weston, a grandson of Mr. Janeway and a student at Rutgers. Mr. Janeway rebuked his grandson for an alleged intimacy with a young girl, upon representations said to have been made to him by Mr. Oliver. Young Weston took the lecture to heart, and shot himself. It afterward turned out that the young man had been guiltless. Mr. Janeway blamed Mr. Oliver, and because Mr. Janeway is alleged to have called the latter a murderer the detective had him arrested for slander.

WESTBROOK GOLF TOURNEY

R. C. Watson Won Lowest Score Medal, with Hollins Second.

NOTED PLAYERS ON THE LINKS

It Is a Competition of Champions and the Interest of All Enthusiasts Centres in the Contest.

Noted golfers among the thirty-three starters yesterday in the opening round of the Westbrook Golf Club tournament, near Islip, L. I., stamped that event at once as one of unusual excellence, and the games which will be continued throughout the week are sure to be full of interest. When such masters of the game come together as Herbert M. Harriman, the amateur champion; Harry B. Hollins, James F. Curtis, the Harvard man, who held the intercollegiate championship a year ago; James A. Tyng, who now has the championship of both Morris County and Baltusrol on his escutcheon; G. G. Hubbard, and George C. Clarke, Jr., of Harvard, and R. C. Watson, Jr., there is sure to be lively work.

The contest was a thirty-six-hole medal play round, the first sixteen to qualify for the Westbrook Cup and the second sixteen for the Consolation Cup, while a gold medal was the prize for the competitor making the lowest score. R. C. Watson, Jr., one of the Westbrook talent, and who has long been known as one of the strongest of the younger set, captured the trophy in a total of 171 strokes for the thirty-six holes.

Harry B. Hollins, the Cutler School lad, who is one of the giants in the golf world, made a game fight in the afternoon to capture the medal, and made the excellent score of eighty-three strokes, but his morning record was ten strokes higher, and that killed his chances. He finished second, five strokes behind Watson. Hollins won the gold medal in the Westbrook qualifying round in 1897 and 1898. The winning standard was improved by thirteen strokes.

Third on the list came the amateur champion H. M. Harriman, with 178. He played a round with James A. Tyng, and the pair was followed by a string of enthusiastic spectators. James F. Curtis stood next to the champion, and was closely followed by his Harvard companion, George C. Clark, Jr., whose 86 in the morning was the low score, but an unfortunate 95 later in the day caused the gold medal to fade away from Clark's gaze. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the lad who won the Point Judith Cup; W. L. Gunther of Columbia, G. G. Hubbard and C. Tiffany Richardson, also Harvard men, and J. Insley Blair, Jr., a Princeton graduate, were among the "youths" who ranked well in the Westbrook Cup qualifying set. The scores of the first four, all of whose cards were under 180, are given in full:

R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—									
Out	5	4	6	4	5	7	5	5	7—48
In	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—41— 89
Out	5	4	6	3	4	6	5	4	5—42
In	6	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	6—40— 82
Total									171
Harry B. Hollins, Westbrook—									
Out	6	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6—44
In	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	7	8—46— 93
Out	7	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	5—43
In	5	4	3	3	5	4	5	7	4—40— 83
Total									176
Herbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook—									
Out	7	4	6	4	6	6	4	4	5—46
In	5	6	4	4	4	6	4	5	6—44— 90
Out	6	4	5	4	5	6	4	5	6—45
In	6	5	3	5	5	6	6	5	5—47— 88
Total									178
James F. Curtis, Oakley—									
Out	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	3	8—47
In	6	5	6	3	4	4	4	3	6—41— 88
Out	6	5	5	5	6	5	4	5	6—47
In	5	5	7	3	5	4	5	5	5—44— 91
Total									179

G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock	86	95	181
C. Hitchcock, Jr., Point Judith	94	89	183
C. T. Richardson, Lakewood	92	91	183
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	93	91	184
J. P. Knapp, Bellport	89	97	186
J. A. Tyng, Morris County	91	98	187
G. G. Hubbard, Oakley	95	93	188
L. Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	96	95	191
J. I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	96	92	191
G. E. Watson, Westbrook	89	104	193
C. F. Watson, Essex County	102	92	194
W. Wood, Westbrook	103	96	199

Only thirteen qualified for the Consolation Cup, as follows, the others withdrawing:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. Holmes, Morristown Field	98	103	201
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	105	101	206
O. W. Bird, Meadow Brook	111	100	211
J. M. Knapp, Westbrook	106	106	211
P. R. Fuller, Westbrook	103	111	214
L. R. Fuller, Westbrook	108	107	215
H. Tappin, Westbrook	108	107	215
R. F. Mathew, Staten Island	112	109	221
H. D. Wood, Jr., Westbrook	114	107	221
T. C. Ennever, Montclair	117	106	223
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island	113	110	223
C. W. Yulee, Point Judith	122	124	246
J. M. Carrie, Staten Island	120	132	252

F. H. Bohler, Philadelphia; F. B. Pratt, Nassau Country; E. K. Beddall, Apawamis, and H. R. Andrew, Garden City, withdrew after one round. The drawings for the first match play round in each event this morning are:

Westbrook Cup.—Livingston and G. E. Watson; Blair and C. F. Watson; Hollins, Jr., and Tyng; Gunther and Richardson; Harriman and Clark, Jr., and J. P. Knapp and Hubbard; Hitchcock, Jr., and Wood; R. C. Watson, Jr., and Curtis.

Consolation Cup.—Yulee and Wood, Jr.; J. M. Knapp, bye; Mathew and Ennever; Bird, bye; L. R. Fuller and Holmes; Carrere, bye; E. S. Knapp and O'Connor; H. Tappin and F. R. Fuller.

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Mrs. Shippen Wins the Honors at the Morris County Club.

Twelve women of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., turned in scores yesterday in the eighth handicap competition for the Short-Course Cup. The players and scores were, that of Mrs. Shippen's being given in full:

Mrs. William Shippen—										
Out	6	5	6	6	6	4	6	6	9—	54
In	6	4	4	6	7	4	4	7	5—	47
Total										101

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Mrs. A. O. Dean	122	16	106
Mrs. Oliver Adams	117	10	107
Miss Kip	108	0	108
Miss Swords	112	3	109
Miss Alice Day	114	5	109
Miss Marion Swords	130	20	110
Miss March	127	16	111
Miss Howell	130	15	115
Miss Gertrude Hoy	135	20	115
Miss Marie G. Bryce	121	0	121
Miss C. G. Willis	121	0	121

Mrs. Cochrane Again Wins at Golf.

Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane won her semi-final round yesterday at the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, for the handicap golf cup. She defeated Miss May Barron by 6 up and 5 to play. Miss Cornelia Clarkson drew a bye, and she will meet Mrs. Cochrane to-day in the final match, the latter allowing Miss Clarkson 16 strokes handicap.

KENTUCKY STAKES ENTRIES.

Transylvania and Tennessee Attract Trotters and Pacers.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 20.—Secretary Wilson announces to-night the entries to the Transylvania and the Tennessee Pacing Stakes and the purses to be trotted for at the October meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

The Transylvania, the ten-thousand dollar stake, has Peter the Great, 2:07¼; Lord Vincent, 2:08¼; Sarah S., 2:09¼; Surpol, 2:10; Charlie Herr, 2:10; Kingmond, 2:10¼; Royal Baron, 2:10¼; Bonnatella, 2:10¼; Hallie Rockett, 2:11; Tudor Chimes, 2:13¼; Success, 2:12¼; Wynema, 2:13¼, and Ellen.

For starters, the Tennessee Stake Pace, $4,000, has Hal B., 2:04½; The Maid, 2:05½; Sally Toler, 2:06¾; Will Tranby, 2:06¾; Eyelet, 2:07; Dariel, 2:04; Neol B., 2:08¾; Colbert, 2:08¾; Birch Twig, 2:08¾; Fairview, 2:09¼; Atlantic King, 2:09¼; Bell Boy, 2:09½, and Little Thorn.

Says Pedlar Palmer Was Overweight.

W. B. Grey, manager of the Westchester Club, where Terry McGovern, the prize-fighter, defeated Pedlar Palmer, yesterday gave out a statement to the effect that Palmer was over weight three or four pounds. He holds that McGovern had the right to claim Palmer's forfeit of $1,000, but he did not do so. To support his argument that the affair was not a fiasco, Mr. Grey says that Palmer was not only over weight, but that he was frightened. Mr. Grey denies the charge that he gave a worthless $10,000 check, and refers to Al Smith to substantiate his statement.

Courtly Lord Kitchener.

From The London Chronicle.

The Queen was greatly interested with Lord Kitchener when he was in England, and asked him in the course of a private interview if what she had heard of him was true—that he did not care for any woman. He replied that it was true, with one exception. The Queen asked for the name of the exception, and was much amused when the Sirdar replied "Your Majesty."

BOHEMIANS BLAME INGERSOLL.

The Brotherhood Attempts to Reduce Number of Suicides Among the Agnostics of the Nation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Tribune to-day says: A plan by which it is sought to revolutionize the social customs of Bohemians in the United States has been undertaken among the 100,000 of that race in Chicago by the Bohemian Brotherhood of America. The brotherhood, which is a secret organization and represents a variety of religious beliefs, makes the bold declaration that the prevalence of Ingersoll agnosticism among Bohemians has resulted in suicides in such numbers as almost to threaten the extermination of their race.

Necessity for action is emphasized by the brotherhood in a circular sent throughout the country calling on Bohemians to cooperate in altering the unwholesome mental attitude of their countrymen. To the appeal for co-operation in the work of preventing suicides are appended statistics going to show that one-third of the deaths among Bohemians are by suicide.

Mr. Zdrubok, who is editor of the Svornost, a Bohemian daily newspaper, and who is mentioned in the circular as encouraging suicide, declares that the societies prohibit religious belief among their members, and that the works of Ingersoll are used as texts in the orders. He said: "We preach and practice agnosticism, and I think the brotherhood has a difficult task in hand in attempting to effect the so-called reform."

Other officials of the Bohemian societies make no effort to deny the statements made by the brotherhood.

CUNARD DOCKMEN STRIKE.

Union Longhoremen Want to Compel Reinstatement of Discharged Man.

The union longshoremen on the Cunard dock struck yesterday to compel the reinstatement of one of their number who had been discharged for smashing the jaw of a fellow-workman. The company employs two sets of men, a gang of regulars who get $15 a week, and union men to do extra work, and these are paid at the rate of 40 cents an hour. A union man engaged himself as a regular at $15 a week on Tuesday, and when remonstrated with by a union man, returned an answer which provoked a fight, and the new regular got a tremendous blow on the jaw.

The union man was promptly discharged, and soon after a committee from the union waited on the stevedore and insisted on his reinstating the discharged man. The stevedore refused and was seven times until yesterday, and when he still refused, the union men went out on a strike.

Their places were promptly filled by Italians, and several policemen were sent to protect them. The regulars who load the freight remained at work, and the Italians were set to work on loading coal. More Italians will be hired to-day, so as to enable the Lucania to sail on time on Saturday.

FELL FROM A BRIDGE TRAIN.

Caught Between Guard Rail and a Car and Severely Injured.

In attempting to board a moving car on the Brooklyn Bridge shortly after 7 o'clock last night, Edward T. Hovey of 875 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was severely injured by falling between the guard rail and the car.

The accident occurred at the Manhattan end of the bridge. The train was promptly stopped and Hovey was pulled out in an unconscious condition and bleeding in several places.

His back was found to be badly injured and his face and hands scratched. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where his injuries were said to be serious.

GYPSIES HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Seven of a Band Near Plattsburg Arrested After a Hard Fight.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A band of gypsies has been encamped near Halsey's Corners, on the Beekmantown Turnpike, about two miles from here, for several days. The male members of the band drank freely to-day, interfered with passers-by, and finally began to stop wagons.

Chief of Police Butler of this place, accompanied by Policemen Donah and Connors, proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, where, after a rough scrimmage, in which two of the gypsies were knocked insensible, they arrested seven of them and lodged them in Plattsburg jail.

They will be held for the Grand Jury on a charge of highway robbery.

DALTON'S POLICE CHIEF SHOT.

Posse of 125 Is Pursuing the Murderers with Bloodhounds.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—John L. Hanna, Chief of Police of Dalton, Ga., was shot and killed to-day by three "moonshiners" whom he was trying to arrest.

A posse of 125 men was immediately organized and has started in chase of the murderers.

A special train carrying a party of detectives, accompanied by bloodhounds, has left Chattanooga for Dalton to aid in the pursuit.

SON SHE THOUGHT DEAD ALIVE.

Mrs. Hendricks Had Ordered His Funeral, but He Came Home.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—To-day as Mrs. Frederick Hendricks and some of her relatives were arranging for the funeral of her son, Augustus, who, it was reported, had died at Rochester on Monday last, the son walked into the Hendricks residence alive and well.

Hendricks had been away from home for some time, and it was not known where he was living. When the report of the death of Augustus Hendricks reached them, the mother concluded that it must be her son of that name, and an undertaker was sent to Rochester to bring back the remains for burial.

Meanwhile, the son, who had been working in Syracuse, decided to make one of his periodical visits home, and arrived in time to interfere with the funeral arrangements.

GERMANS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Herr Julius Van der Zypen, a commercial councilor at Cologne, Germany, who recently declined to accept an invitation to attend the International Commercial Congress, which opens Oct. 10, in connection with the National Export Exposition, has reconsidered his decision. A letter has been received from him announcing his intention of participating in the congress.

Herr Zypen had been opposed to the gathering on account of what he considered American injustice to Germany in commercial matters. He also advised the German Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations against sending delegates.

Baron Thielmann of Berlin, Imperial Secretary of the Treasury and former Ambassador to the United States, in a letter to the officials of the exposition, expresses himself as favoring the congress:

"I by no means share the opinion of a part of German commercial circles that participation in the congress would be injulous to the interests of the commerce of our country. However, on account of the short time which remains before the opening of the congress I do not see the possibility of exercising any influence in the matter of the sending of delegates, especially as the various organizations are free to decide for themselves."

Twelve German commercial organizations have decided to participate in the congress.

Cherokee's Engine Room Flooded.

PASQUE ISLAND, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Clyde liner Cherokee, which went ashore in Vineyard Sound, is still on the rocks. The Island of Martha's Vineyard and the long arm of Gay Head protected her in a great measure from the fury of the southeast gale that prevailed to-day and from the great seas which came rolling in from the open ocean.

She pounded considerably, nevertheless, and to-night her engine room is flooded. As the wind shifted to the north and northwest during the afternoon, the sea became calmer, and to-night there is every reason to believe that the vessel will be ultimately saved.

The weather to-night has cleared completely, and it is expected that the wreckers will begin work early in the morning.

Ship Emily Reed Puts In Leaking.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 20.—The American ship Emily Reed, Capt. Nichols, from New York May 20 for Hongkong, put in here to-day, leaking at the rate of four inches an hour. She will be surveyed.

Steamship Argyll Towed Off.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British steamer Argyll, Capt. Thompson, from Yokohama for New York, which, as before reported, dragged her anchors and drifted ashore at Hiogo on Aug. 28, has been towed off. She is not leaking.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Defeat the Pittsburgs in a Well-Played Game.

CARRICK'S EFFECTIVE WORK

Visitors Unable to Hit His Curves at Critical Moments—Wrigley Signs with Brooklyn.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	40	.690
Philadelphia	84	49	.632
Boston	81	51	.614
Baltimore	76	53	.589
St. Louis	77	59	.566
Cincinnati	73	61	.545
Chicago	68	64	.515
Louisville	63	70	.474
Pittsburg	63	71	.470
New York	54	76	.415
Washington	49	83	.371
Cleveland	20	120	.143

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Louisville, 4; Washington, 1. (First game.)
Louisville, 6; Washington, 4. (Second game.)
Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Boston-Chicago game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

For the first time in several weeks the New Yorks gave an exhibition of real baseball yesterday, defeating the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds in a most decisive manner. The team played brilliantly. The Pittsburgs were also at top-notch form, but their game was amateurish compared to that of the New Yorks. The locals were fast in fielding, and their work with the bat was effective. The new men who played in the outfield did all that was expected of them. Fleming had another chance to stop a run at the plate yesterday, and did it cleverly, making a fine throw from centre field. Carrick's pitching was in line with the fine work of the rest of the team. Van Haltren did some effective batting. Indeed, he did more toward winning the game than any other member of the team. He made four hits, scored two runs, and batted in two runs.

Wrigley, who was signed a few days ago, joined the Brooklyns yesterday without even notifying the local management. Wrigley was signed only after President Young had notified the New York Club that it had a right to sign Wrigley for the rest of the season, and that in the meantime the League would investigate the Syracuse Club's claim on the player. The case is one for the National Board of Arbitration to decide. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'mont, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Williams, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
McCr'ry, rf	1	2	1	1	0
McCarthy, 2b	1	2	0	0	0
J. O'B'n, 2b	0	2	1	4	0
Schriver, c	0	2	2	1	0
Gray, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	1	8	24	17	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, 2b	2	1	2	3	0
T. O'B'n, 3b	1	3	0	2	0
Davis, ss	0	0	3	7	1
Doyle, 1b	0	2	16	0	0
Gl'son, 2b	0	2	3	6	2
Fl'm'g, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Warner, c	1	0	2	2	0
W'druff, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Carrick, p	0	1	0	5	0
Total	5	15	27	23	3

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—T. O'Brien, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Carrick, McCarthy, Davis, Williams—Off Carrick, 2; off Gray, 3. Struck out—By Gray, 2. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 8. Double plays—Schriver and Williams; O'Brien, Ely, and Dillon. Wild pitch—Carrick. Passed ball—Warner.

Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

BROOKLYNS BEATEN AGAIN.

The St. Louis Nine Administers Another Defeat to the Leaders.

Brooklyn lost another game yesterday, being defeated by St. Louis at Washington Park by a score of 5 to 3. The Brooklyns led by two runs up to the seventh inning, when McJames weakened and the visitors batted out four runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, cf	1	2	2	0	1
Heidrick, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Burkett, lf	1	0	2	3	0
Schreck, 1b	1	0	8	0	0
Cross, 3b	2	3	1	2	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	4	0	0
Childs, 2b	0	1	0	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	6	2	0
Cuppy, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	10	24	8	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Jennings, 1b	1	2	7	0	0

RACING DAYS AT GRAVESEND

A Dead Heat Between Bold Knight and Mynheer.

ONECK QUEEN WON THE STAKE

Other Races Were Won by Jinks, Cathedral, Semper Ego, and Locochee.

Even with but two pronounced favorites successful, the crowd came home from the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday in a pretty well-satisfied frame of mind, for all the winners were well backed, and 11 to 5 was the shortest price against any one of the winners. The card was such as to attract only the commonplace performers, and the heavy track, as a result of Tuesday night's shower, made many of the trainers strike out the horses they had entered the night before.

But one stake was on the card for decision; that, the Willow Stakes for two-year-old fillies at five and a half furlongs, a sort of contest that arouses very little interest, except among the half-crazed patrons of the betting ring, who want to gamble on six races a day, and don't care whether the things they bet on are race horses, "dogs," "lobsters," or automata. This class had the customary amount of fun, breathless excitement, anxiety, and disappointment, and were as well satisfied with the Willow Stakes as with any other race. Musette was made a hot favorite in the bunch of a half dozen that ran, but she never played any part in the contest, and finished just outside the money. Oneck Queen, Iroquois Belle, and Eileen Daly all beating her home in very clever style. Orthia was the leader of the bunch for a half mile. Then she quit under the whip, and Oneck Queen, taking command, won as she pleased by a couple of lengths from Iroquois Belle, who beat Eileen Daly for second money by a well-timed rush just at the finish, when the Daly filly was tiring badly in the heavy going.

Semper Ego was made favorite for the four-horse race a mile and a half, and won it all right, though Latson gave Semper Ego's backers a bad scare when he got to the front at the beginning of the last quarter of a mile of the distance, and appeared to be running easily, while Semper Ego was blundering and stumbling along like a very tired horse. Semper Ego either rallied just in time, or else Latson quit in providential season to enable the former to get home first, to the gratification of the frantic crowd that was backing him, and at the same time cursing O'Leary, who rode the winner, for keeping them guessing for so long a time as to whether he was going to win with Semper Ego. O'Leary certainly did take things exasperatingly easy, in the opinion of most of his backers.

The other races were even more commonplace than the two referred to, though Bold Knight and Mynheer created a ripple of excitement in the fifth race by running a dead heat and beating Oread, who was "pounded" as a good thing by all the followers of the Belmont Stable. Jinks, even favorite with Mantanza in the opening dash, made a runaway race of it and won as he pleased. Cathedral had a little harder fight of it before he was able to beat Lady Meddlesome by a head after a smart drive. The favorite, Rare Perfume, was a close third. O'Leary, who had won one race with a favorite, managed to get Locochee home in time to win the last race. He was also a favorite, but the heavy betting of this race was on Desperado. The best the last named could do was to run third, Golden Link lasting long enough to beat him for second honors.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

1—Jinks, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3 years, by Albert-Hoodoo, 110 pounds, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.. (Clawson)
2—Matanza, L. V. Bell's ch. f., 3, 106, 6 to 2 and even.....(Powers)
3—Miss Marion, B. Schreiber's b. f., 3, 108, 4 to 1.....(Bullman)

Blarneystone, 4, 101, 7 to 1, (Dupee;) Sir Christopher, 3, 100, 20 to 1, (Boland;) J. A. Grey, aged, 109, 6 to 1, (Spencer,) and Maximo Gomez, 4, 114, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a similar distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52.

1—Cathedral, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., by Candlemas-Semper Paratus, $800, 104 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Lady Meddlesome, A. G. Blakely's b. f., 95, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Wilson)
3—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 106, 6 to 5.....(O'Leary)

Diminutive, 98, 12 to 1, (Ryan;) Leo Planter, 104, 5 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Klondyke Queen, 93, 40 to 1, (R. Lewis,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a short head; three parts of a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.

1—Oneck Queen, Oneck Stable's b. f., by Ben Strouse-Mary Letcher, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Iroquois Belle, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Iroquois-Yorkville Belle, 99, 7 to 2 and even.. (Crostwaite)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., by Albert-Ophelia, 104, 20 to 1.....(Bullman)

Orthia, 107, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Musette, 114, 6 to 5, (Spencer,) and Jugglery, 99, 50 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse $1,250, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. One mile and a half. Time—2:40.

1—Semper Ego, R. Black's b. h., 6 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 118 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 4, 113, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Littlefield)
3—Spurs, F. D. Beard's br. c., 3, 95, 5 to 1.. (Wilson)

4—The Star of Bethlehem, Hart Gibson, Jr.'s, ch. g., 4, 110, 5 to 2.....(Doggett)

Won in a drive by a length; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 4-5.

*Bold Knight, S. Levy's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Coruna, $500, 102 pounds, 5 to 2 and even.....(Bullman)
*Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. c., by Governor Foraker-Fraulein, $1,000, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Oread, Perry Belmont's br. f., 104, 5 to 1.. (Setley)

*Dead heat, money divided.

Dunblane, 104, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Erwin, 112, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Shoreham, 107, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Ceylon, 103, 15 to 1, (Jenkins;) Fluke, 94, 7 to 1, (Wilson;) Matt Simpson, 97, 200 to 1, (Brennan,) and Boundlee, 105, 5 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished as named.

Driving finish; a length between first two and third horses.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Locochee, A. M. Hunter's ch. g., 3 years, by Locohatchee-Song, 107 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(O'Leary)
2—Gold Link, James Whitten's br. c., 110, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Bullman)
3—Desperado, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 3, 110, 3 to 2.....(Clawson)

Pinsa, 3, 107, 25 to 1, (Miles;) Jonah, aged, 112, 150 to 1, (Kane;) General Shafter, 3, 107, 10 to 1, (Boland;) Stain, 4, 107, 30 to 1, (Jenkins;) James Tod, 3, 110, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) George Le Bar, 4, 107, 20 to 1, (P. McDermott;) Troil, 4, 109, 20 to 1, (Hennessey,) and Gar Avon, 4, 107, 15 to 1, (Van Keuren,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. About six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Isidor	116	Lambent 103
Blarneystone	110	Domineer 102
Lady Lindsey	109	

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase. Two miles.

Baby Bill	158	Tantris 142
Article	154	Dareall 141
Van Ship	150	Mars Chan 138
Teutora	143	Jack Dandy 135

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Prejudice	114	Allaire	94
Lady Massey	113	Belle of Lexington	94
Kamara	110	Famaica	94
Dangerous Maid	109	Beautiful	94
Belle of Orleans	105	Olinda	94
Olea	105	Laureatea	94
Beverage	99	Marian Lynch	94

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean View Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rush	119	King Barleycorn	118

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Charentus	126	General Mart Gary	113
Arbacea	124	Forget Me Not	106
Donald Bain	116	Klondyke Queen	102

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Waring	120	Hammock	109
Montanic	117	Jucama	108
Reynolds	115	Herbert	106
Reminder	115	Peaceful	102
Water King	112	Lanja	97
Inishfree	111		

SLOAN RIDES TWO WINNERS.

Wins Twice at the Birmingham September Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—At the Birmingham September meeting to-day the Tuesday Selling Nursery Handicap, of 108 sovereigns, was won by Saint Beurre. "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, finished third in a field of eleven on Lady Mahon.

The Great Midland Handicap Plate of 400 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by Mr. B. Gottschalk's Lexicon. Sloan finished second, on Lord William Beresford's Chinook.

The Atherton Selling Welter Handicap Plate, of 200 sovereigns, was won by Moonlit, with Sloan up. Course, one mile and a quarter. Sloan also finished first, on the Wedlock filly, in the race for the Solihull Nursery Plate of 108 sovereigns.

A YANKEE AMONG THE BOERS.

He Extols Their Marksmanship and Corrects Some Misapprehension Concerning the Ooms.

Minneapolis Letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights" read the adventures of J. W. Young, a miller, of this city, who until a few years ago was a scout for the British Government and a prospector on his own account in the Transvaal country and in the land of the Zulus.

Mr. Young is a man of medium height, rather heavily built, and might possibly be taken for forty-five years of age. In reality he is much older than that, and during his lifetime he has had more than his share of adventures, especially in Africa, where he went from Maine, his native State, in 1875.

"If it comes to an actual conflict between the Boers and their allies and the Britons, the Britons will win, provided they do their fighting with artillery, at long range. If they attempt to whip the Boers with troops armed with rifles, they may possibly win in the long run, but they will lose so many men that the game will hardly be worth the candle."

Such is the opinion of Mr. Young, who is familiar with the African country and the people. Since his return from Africa a few years ago he has kept in touch with the affairs of the country, and is in constant correspondence with friends there.

"If England goes to war with President Krüger," continued Mr. Young, "she will find she has undertaken a mighty big contract, and while she will undoubtedly win in the end, the flower of her army will have fallen before the guns of the Boers, who will fight until the last man drops.

"The Boers are the finest marksmen in the world, and the poorest shot among them can double discount the so-called crack rifle shots of this country and England, and then turn around and do it all over again. It comes as natural for them to shoot as it does for a duck to take to the water.

"Like the Indians, the Boers are not brave in an open fight. Their strong point is in a skulking warfare and in long-range rifle shooting, and if forced into open fighting they can be easily whipped, for their courage is not of the kind that enables them to stand up to the rack, like Americans or Englishmen.

"It has been stated, I notice, that Lamb's Neck is the only place from which Great Britain can send troops into the Transvaal. This is a mistake. Great Britain can send any number of troops through the Orange Free State, and there could be no more effective protest than there could be if Minnesota were an independent country and Canada sent troops through into a country further south. There might be a protest, it is true, but that is all it would amount to."

Mr. Young, who has a fine collection of African curiosities, speaks the Zulu language to perfection, and tells hundreds of interesting stories regarding the people of that little-known country.

"In company with Charles Emerson, a Mainelte, like myself, and 'Long' Thompson of San Francisco, a forty-niner, by the way, I went to Africa in 1875 to prospect in the Transvaal and in Zululand," says Mr. Young. "Emerson had been there before, and was as much at home in that far-away country as he was in his native town.

"We traveled all over the Transvaal and Zululand until 1879, when the Zulus became hostile, and then we had to quit and go to Port Natal. Later I was in the employ of the British Government as a scout, and for a long time I was with the flying column commanded by Col. Wood, and afterward by Col. Russell, now Lord Baker Russell, with whom I remained, in company with Emerson and Long, until the end of the war.

"During the progress of the war I was constantly at the front, sometimes accompanied by the correspondent of The London Times, but more often alone, or with Emerson and Long as my companions. Many and many a time did we risk our lives and narrowly escape being captured by the Zulus in getting bits of news for The London Times man or information which we knew the commander of the English forces would want.

"On one occasion, after we had been out on a scouting expedition for several days, we learned of a move contemplated by the Zulus which it was highly important Col. Russell should know. There was a strong force of the natives between the British forces and our little party, and how to reach the Colonel we were at a loss to know.

"We finally started for headquarters, and had proceeded but a short distance when we were ambushed and made prisoners. To this day I cannot understand why we were not killed at once.

"That night, while we were under a heavy guard, and the leading 'oome' of the Zulus were discussing our case, Emerson arose from his place beside the camp fire and said a few words which I did not then understand, not at that time having learned the Zulu language.

"Emerson had hardly finished speaking when we were set at liberty. The greatest homage was paid us, and on the following day we were escorted with honors to within a few miles of Col. Russell's headquarters. The Zulus were at that time far more ignorant and superstitious than they are at the present day, and it was to this fact that we owed our lives.

"Emerson had simply told the natives as they sat discussing our case—and he talked to them in their own language—that he was really a Zulu whom the Great Spirit had made with a white skin in order that he might mingle with the white men and learn their secrets and their plots against the Zulus.

"Superstitious to a marked degree, and thinking there were no white men in the country who knew their language, the Zulus readily believed Emerson, and when he also told them that Long, who stood over seven feet in his stockings and was a magnificent specimen of manhood, was a sample of the white men that would be sent to crush them if any violence was done to our little party, the Zulus were terror-stricken and decided to release us.

"After we had been in Africa for a time Thompson and I learned the Zulu language and could speak it almost as well as could Emerson, who could talk it as well as could the natives. The Zulu language is the language of the whole of Africa, although, of course, it differs in various sections of the country, the same as the language differs slightly in various parts of Germany and in the Scandinavian countries.

"Many persons in this country—and well-informed persons, too—have an idea that the word 'oom,' as applied to President Krüger of the Transvaal, means uncle. This is an error, as the word is a Zulu word, meaning chief, or ruler. 'Oom' Paul simply means 'Chief Paul,' and nothing else.

"There are hundreds of 'ooms' among the Zulus, whose language has entered largely into the daily life of the Boers. The main ruler, when he wishes to confer a favor upon a subject, makes him an 'oom' of a certain territory, over which the new ruler has absolute sway, subject, of course, to the restrictions placed upon him by the main 'oom.'

"Then the minor 'oom' may wish to confer a favor upon one or more of his subjects. He gives him a sub-division of the territory over which he presides, and confers upon him the title of 'oom,' or chief; so you see, there are hundreds of 'ooms' in Zululand, and as President Krüger is the ruler of the South African Republic he is naturally 'Oom Paul,' that is, Chief Paul—no uncle about it.

"These Zulu 'ooms' are far more proud and haughty than the North American Indians, and no matter how insignificant their domain or how few their subjects, will never condescend to talk with any but the chief 'oom' of the white men. They have no use for subordinates, and will see the head chief or none.

"I was present at the time of the surrender of 'Oom Amanzaal,' or Chief Doublewater, of the Zulus, at the close of the Zulu campaign. I was at a little stream, watering my horse after a long trekk, when five Zulus came up and demanded to see the main 'oom.' Naturally, I took them to Col. Russell, but with him they would have nothing to do.

"Sir Garnet Wolseley was the 'oom' they wanted to talk with, and no one else would do. So I trekked with the black-skinned beggars 200 miles through the wilderness to a point now known as Point Dunford, where the formal surrender was made. But don't you think for a minute that the Zulus would condescend to surrender to any one but 'Oom' Wolseley.

"Emerson, Long, and I were among the first white men to do any prospecting in the Zulu country. Many white men had been killed by the natives, and our friends never expected to see us come out alive when we departed into the forbidden land. To tell the truth, we were not more than half sure that we would come out alive.

"For many weeks we trekked through the Zulu country, prospecting here and there. One day, as we were traveling along, we were surrounded by a band of the natives, and in a short time Queen Marjorie appeared, seated upon the back of a bullock, and attended by a large number of her women.

"Well, I thought our time had come, especially as the Zulus began closing in on us, shaking their broad-bladed spears in a threatening manner. Emerson was the coolest man in our party. Instead of losing his head he took the bull by the horns, as it were, and that is the reason I am able to be here to-day.

"Advancing to the Queen, Emerson assisted her to alight from the bullock, and then dropped on his knees at her feet. He sang his little song, or spoke his little piece, if you will, and then arose and began conversing in the most familiar manner imaginable with the Queen, who was not a prize winner in a beauty show, by a long way.

"The flattery Emerson poured in upon the unsophisticated Marjorie was something awful, but the giddy Queen seemed to like it, for instead of being displeased she smiled very broadly, and even went so far as to pat Emerson upon the cheek.

"Emerson realized he had made an impression, and before the Queen departed on her royal bullock my Maineiac friend and partner had purchased with a string of beads that cost 10 cents the right to prospect in the country without molestation by the natives.

"To leave Queen Marjorie's country, which is on the far side of the Elephant River from the coast, we had to pass through the 'thipchy belt,' which at that time was one of the most dangerous places in the whole of Africa, and all on account of a small fly.

"These flies are insignificant looking little things, but to all domestic animals except the donkey their bite is more deadly than any disease known in the tropical countries is to human beings. Donkeys the flies will not molest, but it is next to impossible to get any other animal through the belt. Cattle especially are the victims of the flies.

"The moment an animal is bitten or stung by one of these flies it begins to show signs of distress, a huge black blister in the shape of a circle appears around the bite, and in a few hours, in most cases, the brute is a corpse, swollen beyond recognition almost. Once in a while the animal survives, but not often.

"This 'thipchy belt' is really two belts, about forty miles apart. We were naturally in a hurry to get out of the country, and so determined to pass through them, as it was but 150 miles to the coast that way, while to go around them meant a trip of more than 400 miles.

"When we started we had forty oxen. We penetrated the first 'thipchy belt' for a mile or so, and then came upon hundreds of dead animals, the herd of a venturesome herdsman who had attempted to cross the belt. Before morning all but eight of our oxen had been killed by the flies, so we turned around and trekked back again, arriving at our starting point with but five animals. Procuring new oxen, we took the four-hundred-mile trip, and in time reached our destination.

"Before we reached Pretoria I picked up a horse which Prince Louis Napoleon, that unfortunate young nobleman who was slain by the Zulus, had purchased for £500 before going to Africa. I never could learn how the animal passed out of the hands of his relatives, but what it did I can testify, for I paid £100 for him.

"The animal was a blooded racer, and when I learned about it I made up my mind to have some fun. The son of 'Oom Paul' Krüger I knew very well, and I also knew he was a lover of horses, having a number of fine racers. When we reached Pretoria I hunted up young Krüger and, after exchanging greetings, dared him to race with me.

"He was game to the backbone, and a contest was soon arranged. His horse was an excellent one, I must say, but mine was better, and in the presence of no fewer than 5,000 persons I beat him so badly that he purchased the horse I was riding.

"While in Pretoria I often went hunting with young Krüger, and it was on these trips I learned to recognize the superior marksmanship of the Boers. They hunt on horseback almost entirely, and when the game is sighted dash after it at full speed.

"When within, say, 1,000 yards of the quarry, they slide from their horses by throwing the left leg over the horse's head and jumping to the ground a few feet in advance of the animal, which immediately circles off to the left.

"The instant the Boer strikes the ground his rifle jumps to his shoulder and there comes a puff of smoke. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the bullet goes true to the mark, and the game falls.

"By this time the horse has completed a small circle and has returned to his master, who re-enters the saddle with the same easy grace that he left it, and once more the Boer sharpshooter is off like the wind.

"Africa, in my opinion, is the richest country in the world, and everything that can be produced in any other quarter of the globe can be produced there. In 100 years or less, under the proper government, Africa will more than discount the United States."

GEN. MacARTHUR.

Not Ready to be Interviewed Respecting the Philippines.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal prints the following letter from Gen. Arthur MacArthur:

Headquarters Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, San Fernando, P. I., Aug. 1, 1899.

Dear Mr. Nieman: The amiable purpose of The Journal, in my behalf, as set forth in your note of June 16, just read, is most highly appreciated, and in response to your inquiry in the premises, I would be glad to inform you as to the probability of my return to America, but as at present advised it is impossible to determine a date, even approximately.

Your attractive invitation to express views in respect to the present condition, people, and future prospects of these islands places me somewhat in the attitude of a professor who was requested by his neighbor at dinner to give him a brief history of the world while the duck was being carved, a proposition highly complimentary to the acquired knowledge of the gentleman, but made upon a rather narrow conception of the subject.

If it is my privilege to again return to the dear old State, I promise your Commissioner an interview at discretion, from which arrangement several advantages are likely to arise, not the least of which will be the possibility that in the meantime I may acquire some useful knowledge of the subject. Hurriedly, but very truly,

ARTHUR MACARTHUR.

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

The Original Manuscript Said to be in a Missouri Town.

From The St. Louis Republic.

RICHMOND, Mo., Sept. 15.—The original manuscript of Joseph Smith's "Book of Mormon," the Bible of the Mormon Church, is kept in a bank vault in this town. The Elders of the Mormon Church in Utah made different attempts in past years to get possession of it, but failed. Once they offered $100,000 in cash for the old and yellow manuscript, but its keeper, David Whitmer, one of the founders of the Church, refused the offer because he believed the Utah branch of the Church wished to get hold of the manuscript to insert into it by forgery a clause that would authorize and sanction the practice of polygamy. Last week two representatives of the Mormon Church of Utah were here making another attempt to buy the manuscript.

This original manuscript, written at the dictation of Joseph Smith, is now in the possession of George W. Schweich of this town, a retired merchant, the grandson of David Whitmer, who was one of the three witnesses to the writing of the manuscript. The manuscript of the "Book of Mormon" contains 600 large sheets of linen paper the size of foolscap, written closely on both sides. The paper is yellowed with age, and the ink is faded to brown. The pages are bound together with strings of yarn. The manuscript contains 350,000 words. It was written in 1829.

Sheep on Reservations.

From The Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Acting Land Commissioner Richards has rescinded the order prohibiting sheep from grazing on the Mount Tacoma Reserve. Mr. Richards has had some information from Washington which was a revelation to him. Heretofore the policy has apparently been pursued of securing information regarding Pacific Coast forestry reserves from Eastern faddists, who know about as much of the actual conditions here as Omar Khayyam knew about applied electricity. Thousands of settlers have been driven from their homes, school districts which have issued bonds and built school houses have been broken up, and the work of years of the settlers made worthless to satisfy the desires of theorists, who feared our streams, which are fed by mountain glaciers, would run dry if settlers were permitted to clear the land and occupy it for homes.

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At $15 a good sound double-barrel gun, genuine twist barrels, rebounding locks, plain as a pipe stem, all its goodness in the material.

Shattuck Hammerless, $25.—We have never yet seen quite its equal for the money. This week we are making a drive on them at $22.50.

At $6 a good substantial American breech-loading single-barrel gun.

Hand Loaded Shells.—Best there can be—a little more pains taken by our loader. No matter what your particular load—shell, shot, powder, wads—we give you *just* that and save you some money, too.

Machine Loaded Shells.—All the sorts there are.

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STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brow vs. Corbin.
2—Brundage vs. Brundage.
3—Frazier vs. Sturla.
4—Same vs. Wachsmith.
5—Early vs. Early.
6—Weber vs. Fields.
7—Lawrence Cement Co. vs. Malloy.
8—Matter of Devery.
9—Welsh vs. Gwyer.
10—Wagner vs. Sullivan.
11—Poillon vs. Poillon.
12—Hammond vs. Nat. Life Assn.
13—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Murray.
14—Marsh vs. Lohbauer.
15—Bannon vs. 3d Av. R. R.
16—Seeman vs. Walters.
17—Dudensing vs. Jones.
18—Ponderosa Pulp & Paper Co. vs. same.
19—Tribune Assn. vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
20—Hays vs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
21—Smith vs. Herman.
22—Matter of Dick.
23—Smith vs. Harman.
24—Knapp vs. O'Neill.
25—Caplin vs. McWilliams.
26—Matter of Gallagher.
27—Hunt vs. Slayback.
28—Ferber vs. Turner.
29—Marx vs. Hardy.
30—De Leeuw & Oppenheimer Printing Co. vs. Altman.
31—Ackerson vs. Hoboken Ferry Co.
32—Seymour vs. Rieser.
33—Phillips vs. Phillips.
34—People, &c., vs. Provident Fund Society.
35—People ex rel. Greene vs. Scully.
36—Testera vs. City Tr. Safe Dep., &c., Co.
37—Neeley vs. Frensky.
38—Durbrow vs. Valentine.
39—Potter vs. Morning Journal Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Edward Thomson, Yette Brown, Matilda A. Graves, Esther A. Perrine, Hannah Hudler. At 2 P. M. James J. McGrath.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

Pleadings.
1—Richard Moore.
2—John Williams.
3—Harry Silbiger, Harold Gilko.
4—George Schanze.
5—John Richards.
6—Mary Bell, Mary Kelly.
7—Ernest Lessner.
8—John B. Harrington.
9—Edward A. Limbert.
10—John Doyle.
11—John Romeno.
12—Charles Schafenberg.

1—Paul Ajas.
2—Charles Coleman.
3—Mary Stewart.
4—Frank Kennedy.
5—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.
6—August Austin.
7—Albert Cook.
8—Paul Roehl.
9—Arthur La Due.
10—Charles Jacobs.
11—Philip Laken.
12—Samuel Light.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Oct. Recorder.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys, Blake and Blumenthal for the People.

1—George Cook.
2—Lillian Maher.
3—Charles Desmo.
4—George A. Carpenter.
5—William Hart.
6—Richard Jackson.
7—Robert Bams.
8—Adam Lewicky.
9—L. Sulvani.
10—William Newcombe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.
Barth vs. Lane—Charles Putzel, Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Turner—George M. Van Hoesen.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.
Liberty Realty Company vs. Poillon—Henry W. Hardon. Mayer vs. Norman—Richard W. G. Welling, (two cases.)

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Sam Brown, Wolf Gaul, Lizzie Costello, Henry Johnson, John Sullivan, Henry Hubbell, John Tully, Arthur Brown.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, J.
The accounting in the estate of Robert Murrell, Adam Hudson, Michael Mcloughney, Johanna Schenck, Michael McGraw, Ewen Tyler, Emma Hart, and William P. Morrisey.
The administration in the estate of Julia Crowley.
The estate of Patrick Donegan, Edmund H. Walsh, David F. Beck, John Flynn, and Julia Schoeneman.
The transfer tax in the estate of Elizabeth Shea, John S. Brooks, Henry C. Wells, Christian C. Stewart, Frederick Boltz, Emma Sloane, John Ward, Herman W. Orton, Louis Keunz, Prudence H. Stewart, Anna Meyer, (formerly Thomas,) John J. Campbell, Thomas Schoepp, Catharine McKenna, William Junck, George S. Carnow, John McConvill, George H. Heath, Mary A. Quayle, Christine H. Henning, George England, James T. Davis, Isaac E. Hoagland, James P. Thompson, John Edmonson, Catharine Meehan, Rachael A. Phillips, Moses Bruckheimer, Mary O'Neill, and Mathias Sattler.

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EXCURSIONS.

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Saturday, Sept. 23 & Sunday, Sept. 24.
"The "Republic" and "Columbia" will make SIX TRIPS from Pier 10, East River, leaving at 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., running down to the Narrows, showing the fleet of warships, and then up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb and return, giving
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Both the big Long Branch Ocean Route steamboats will leave Pier 10 East River (between South Ferry and Wall Street) at 11 A. M. on Dewey Day and will take part in the grand Naval Parade, having been assigned places in the line. They have immense deck space for sight-seeing, spacious saloons, are steam heated, and equipped with excellent restaurants. For the Night Display leave Pier 10 E. R. at 7 P. M. Tickets $3.00 for Day Parade, $2.00 for Night Display, or $4.00 for both.
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Tickets for Dewey Day or Races may be reserved and descriptive circular of yacht races sent on application to W. F. RUSSELL, 1,181 BROADWAY. Phone, 211 Madison Square.

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These steamers are new, up to date, and have seagoing license. Tickets positively limited to two-thirds the capacity.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28—Trip to Sandy Hook to welcome ADMIRAL DEWEY and accompany the "OLYMPIA" to anchorage at Tompkinsville; leaving time to be announced; tickets $2.50.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29—Will take part in NAVAL PARADE, leaving at 10 A. M., giving time for trip around the war vessels before parade; tickets $3.
EVENING—TRIP around the harbor to witness fireworks display, illumination of naval fleet and Brooklyn Bridge; tickets $1.
Following SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY hourly harbor trips, giving an opportunity to view the war ships; tickets 25 cents.
Will attend the YACHT RACES each day; tickets $2. Tickets good on either steamer. Refreshments by first-class caterers.
Subscriptions strictly limited, and applications should be made at once. Tickets and further information at THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; principal hotels; leading hotels; office Cahill Towing Line, 12 South St., and A. C. Nickersen's, 31 Broadway.

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The large three-deck ocean-going Excursion Steamers GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will leave each race day for the races from West 20th St., Battery Landing, and Bridge Dock, (Brooklyn,) accompanying the yachts over entire course. Company guarantees that only one-half licensed capacity will be carried.
Fare each race day $3.00, or Coupon tickets, good for five races, $7.50.
SUNDAY, OCT. 1. GRAND REPUBLIC and GENL. SLOCUM will make hourly trips from West 20th St. around warships, fare 25c.
For Yacht Race tickets and further information apply to office of company, 71 BROADWAY, Manhattan, Room 512, or 195 MONTAGUE ST., Brooklyn.

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" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning

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37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo RR. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization or readjustment of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, the undersigned have consented to represent the bondholders, and therefore request you to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited at once, in order that such measures can be promptly taken as may insure the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
September 11, 1899.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Special Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the articles of association of the Company, increasing its preferred capital stock by the amount of $25,000,000, and its common capital stock by the amount of $7,718,600, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on the 11th day of October, 1899, or in the event of any adjournment of said meeting or of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on October 10th, 1899, then on the day following the date of the last of any such adjourned meetings.

Dated August 30th, 1899.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

PUBLICATION OF UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS by the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in accordance with section No. 28, Article No. 1, Laws of 1892:

November 1st, 1885—Ewen Brothers	$57.47
November 1st, 1889—Russell H. Monroe	66.20

William A. Sherman, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, in New York City, State, and County, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

City, County, and State of New York:

Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of August, 1899.

H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fifth day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and thirteen (113) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

133	481	985	1428	1985	2437	2784
135	507	1065	1429	2010	2480	2789
152	553	1066	1486	2028	2500	2806
164	577	1067	1635	2116	2505	2844
179	578	1088	1640	2118	2514	2876
193	579	1105	1656	2133	2548	2883
249	606	1165	1669	2138	2568	2894
322	611	1186	1746	2144	2637	2918
333	786	1191	1763	2185	2666	2919
334	802	1201	1789	2186	2697	2926
337	814	1295	1797	2263	2698	2952
391	815	1328	1835	2265	2705	
397	899	1338	1849	2273	2709	
411	927	1365	1863	2301	2712	
428	929	1375	1867	2303	2740	
432	959	1379	1933	2400	2767	
437	979	1417	1972	2405	2783	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

CHARLES E. MAHONY,
For WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of September, 1899.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notice is hereby given that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.

Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1326	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1485	1842	2189	2372	2633	2905	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1988	2262	2468	2706	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3053	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2384	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad:

The Master having continued until October 3d, 1899, the hearing for proving up bonds and other claims in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all General Mortgage bonds of the COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD will be proved up by us, with claim of priority to other liens, if deposited on or before Oct. 2, 1899, with the **NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,** 100 Broadway.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1899.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
902 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
15 Broad St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

New York and East River Ferry Company,
New York, Sept. 15th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 5th, 1899, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 18th, 3 P. M. to Oct. 6th, 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 19th, 1899. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 12th for Preferred Stock October 16th, 1899.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secy. Cincinnati, September 10th, 1899.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 13, 1899. Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, August 29, 1899.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City, on and after October 2d, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business September 9th, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for the purposes of this dividend at the close of business on September 9th, 1899, and will be reopened on October 11th, 1899, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the special or annual meeting of stockholders to be held October 9th and 10th, 1899, respectively.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

National Tube Company,
No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, September 14th, 1899.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 2d, 1899, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 4th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due October 1st, 1899, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, September 25th, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, September 23d, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1899.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer,
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, October 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.

GEORGE H. EARL,
Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 20, 1899.

National Wall Paper Company,

416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on October 2nd, 1899.

Checks will be mailed from this office.

Transfer books will be closed on September 27th, 1899, and reopen on October 3rd, 1899.

GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

The New York Air Brake Company

66 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York, on the 5th day of October, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on the 2d day of October.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 2d, and open at 10 A. M. October 6th.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company. Preferred Stock Dividend.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at the Company's office, Nassau Street, on the 2d of October, 1899. Books close at the Office of The Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Transfer Agents, 27 Pine Street, New York, September 28th, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 9th, at 10 A. M.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

International Paper Company,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
September 12th, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Oct. 2d, 1899, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 15th, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 15th day of September, 1899, and reopen on the 3d day of October, 1899.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1899.
Dividend No. 30.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Oct. 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Oct. 2, 1899. Transfer books will be closed Oct. 2, 1899, and reopened Oct. 11, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company.
No. 120 Broadway.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on October 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on September 25 and reopened on October 2.

ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, September 20, 1899.

Garfield National Bank,
23rd St. and Sixth Ave.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, Oct. 2nd, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Sept. 20, 1899.

Eighty-eighth (88th) Dividend.

THE DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, October 2, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

The Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Company.
September 19th, 1899.

Coupon No. 2 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after October 2d, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street.

C. J. NOURSE, JR., Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 19th, 1899.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 14th. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 19th to October 14th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

American Hide and Leather Company.

The American Hide and Leather Company organized yesterday. These Directors were elected: Thomas C. Hammond, H. Kirke White, E. C. Cottle, J. F. Ramsdell, C. H. Buswell, Charles W. Tidd, H. W. Wadleigh, William Becker, A. W. Downing, Albert Bernard, Thomas J. Ryan, Thomas Kernan, John K. Murdock, Henry Seligman, Frederick Strauss, George A. Hill, C. A. De Gersdorff, James Skinner, Thomas W. Hall, W. N. Eisendrath, E. L. White, Theodore S. Haight, F. L. Roenitz, Matthew Robson, Aaron Hecht, E. E. Elms, and James B. Weed. The board elected officers as follows: President—Thomas W. Hall; First Vice President—W. N. Eisendrath; Second Vice President—E. L. White; Third Vice President—Theodore S. Haight; Treasurer—C. W. Tidd; Secretary—Charles A. Haskell; Executive Committee—Thomas W. Hall, W. N. Eisendrath, E. L. White, Theodore S. Haight, F. L. Roenitz, Matthew Robson, and Aaron Hecht.

Rumored Gold Importations.

On a published story that £100,000 was bought in the open market at London for New York, and that it appeared to be a special transaction, a rumor was started in Wall Street that the National City Bank had begun to import gold. President James Stillman said that the City had neither bought nor engaged gold, and that he knew of no such transaction as the one referred to. No gold importing house had news of such an engagement. Charles Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. said that gold imports were out of the question, even as special transactions, with demand sterling at last evening's rate, $4.85¾ to $4.86⅛, while French gold might be imported without loss were the premium waived.

Mr. Morton in Guaranty Trust Co.

This cable message was received yesterday by the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency:

"London papers announce that Levi P. Morton, senior partner of the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York, which will be succeeded on the 1st prox. by the Morton Trust Company of New York, has joined the New York Board and the committee of the London Branch of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 33 Lombard Street."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 20	947,531
To date this year	130,369,521
Corresponding date last year	75,781,027

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20	$1,573,400
To date this year	$684,855,570
Corresponding date last year	$608,334,490

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 6@8 per cent.; at three months, 5@6 per cent.; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B'klyn Rapid Transit	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	6
D., L. & W.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	½	St. Paul & Om.	1¼
Met. Street Ry.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Minn. & St. L.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Int. Paper	¾
Am. Ice	1½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1⅜	Long Island	5
Am. S. & R. pf.	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Manhattan Con.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Mex. Nat. cfs.	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	1⅜
Am. Steel Hoop	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Steel H. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	2	Mobile & Ohio	1
Canada South	½	Nat. Steel	1
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	Nat. Steel pf.	1¼
Chi. Cons. Trac.	4	N. J. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	3½	Norfolk & West.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	2½	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Pacific Mail	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2	Reading	½
Continental Tob.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Delaware & Hud.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	St. Paul & Duluth	4
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Federal Steel	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	1
General Electric	2	U. S. Flour	31
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Flour pf.	25
Great North. pf.	3	Wells-Fargo Exp.	4
Hocking Valley	1		
Hocking Valley pf.	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	D. & R. G. con. 4s	4¼s.
B., R. & P. gen. 5s.	1	St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext. 4s.	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 5s.	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2
Col. Ind. & Ill. 5s.	2	Mo. Pacific con.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1⅞	Ore. Short Line 6s.	1
Lac. Gas 1st.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	2½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

During most of yesterday's security market tendencies were altogether free from sensationalism, though much pressure was kept upon quotations by the bear contingent, which lately has been making substantial profits; but there was less following than has been the rule. Thus, with liquidation disappearing, sales to depress prices were rather readily traceable to short accounts.

Much was heard of money market disturbance, of troubles close at hand, and of sacrifices which must perforce follow. But in banking circles no such gruesome views seem to prevail, or indeed to find even slight support. Those trained financiers who are at the head of New York banks, who are given to conservatism, and who, while not viewers of visions optimistically, are at the same time quite able to be independent of prejudices of the sort which speculative raiders seek to create. Never carried away by enthusiasm, they are equally irresponsive to scarecrow inventions. And so it is that following the straight lines of demand and supply as to the resources of the banks they control, their expressions are to be relied upon for independence, for fairness, and for conclusive judgment. And at this time they are making no statement which savors of pessimism.

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It is not at all impossible—it is not improbable—that before long, that soon, there will be gold coming this way from Europe in large volume. Cable dispatches yesterday announced preliminaries to just such transactions. Practically every Stock Exchange house with European connections had advices suggestive of substantial American gold importations. Let such a movement but begin, and we will have here enthusiasm a-plenty. Dolefulness will disappear forthwith. And current market valuations will rise superior to all those influences which have been discouraging.

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One of the noteworthy facts appearing in the market's recent course is strength shown by stocks which ordinarily might be expected even to lead in weak displays. Take Consolidated Gas of New York, for example. Its price is practically as high now as it was before local traction stocks fell 25 points or more, as high as it was before most of the rest of the market showed demoralizing tendencies. Many stocks having not a single disturbing element in their situation have fallen materially, while this stock has maintained firmness in the face of grave business drawbacks affecting its affairs. It is an official statement that even with its dividends during the last six months cut half in two there still are deficits instead of surpluses. Over and over again Wall Street is treated to sensational tales of local gas war settlement, but there are no settlements; rates representing continuing losses stay down at 50 and 60 cents per thousand, and within the last few days there have developed new demoralization factors in the situation. Under such circumstances it seems more than curious that while sterling stocks like those of New York Central, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and other standard properties, drop largely, market values stay stiff for a stock which represents each successive day an increase in its actual net losses. And the condition is more remarkable in view of the fact that it is almost a matter of boastfulness upon the part of insiders in Wall Street that they have sold out stock they formerly owned.

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It is to be announced upon the authority of the gentleman himself that the bear operator and manipulator recently most active and aggressive upon the bear side has largely covered his short contracts, and is ready to join in what he himself calls a "moderate movement" toward improvement.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit monopolized practically one-third of the entire dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and for a great part of the time was vigorously hammered by the bears. Yet, remarkable to say, the stock toward the end of the day, after some very erratic fluctuations, took on a tone of comparative strength and closed 2¾ points above the final figures of the preceding day, and this in the face of a generally declining market.

The stock opened more than 2 points up, then on heavy selling broke till it reached the low figure of 75½, after which it took a remarkable rally and finally closed at 82¾. The highest figure reached for the day was 83½.

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As on preceding days, the reports and rumors respecting the stock were many and varied. One statement was that a large loan made on the stock had been called in by a trust company, while another was that a holder of 50,000 shares for the long account had sold his stock privately to the short element at 80, having had it intimated to him that unless he yielded gracefully the quotation would be forced much lower. Reports of Vanderbilt buying were also heard. Of course these are only rumors, but in some quarters they are accepted with some little belief in their probability. In any event there was a rush to cover near the close of the day.

But, whatever the rumors, and how much or how little to be depended upon, the one fact is certain that the fluctuations of the stock and the uncertainty attendant upon its movements had a none too favorable effect upon the entire market. The opinion seems to be that with the mists cleared away from the Brooklyn stock, the general tone of the market will improve despite Transvaal scares and tight-money bugaboos.

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Manhattan and Metropolitan.

Manhattan and Metropolitan stocks, though traded in to a very much less extent, nevertheless fell upon stormy times and saw some peculiar and inexplicable fluctuations. Manhattan, for instance, went as high as 109⅜, fell as low as 105⅞, and finally closed at 107¾, a loss from the preceding day of 1¼ points. There was no unfavorable news in respect to the property, and the only explanation for the decline is in the generally weak and uncertain condition of the market.

Metropolitan during the day ranged from 197 to 192, and closed at 195½, a gain for the day of three-quarters of a point. In this connection a statement was put out that the road had earned for the first nineteen days in September $91,000 more than in the same period last year.

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A Very Decided Drop.

In the course of yesterday's market the sensational feature was contributed by United States Flour and Milling Company's stock. On transactions of less than 1,500 shares the common stock broke 32 points, from 56 to 24, and the final price was 25. The preferred shares fell from 75 to 50, less than 1,000 shares being traded in. In recent Wall Street history this breaks most records. Yet in so far as investigation can show not a single disturbing element has come into the affairs of the Milling Company as a profit-making corporation. It seems that bear speculators took advantage of the temporary absence of Thomas F. McIntyre, who is recognized as the financial head of that property, and simply offered it down in a free-and-easy fashion so long as bids were not in evidence. After the close of business, when Mr. McIntyre returned, it was made clear that the performance represented only rattling processes upon the part of bear manipulators, and it is thought probable that we shall speedily see former higher prices re-established. On many accounts it looks as if the Milling Trust was to be one of the conspicuously active stocks in the market for some time to come. The death of C. A. Pillsbury may have precipitated a crisis in the affairs of some Northwestern interests in the trust, but New York insiders are apparently quite content with the situation.

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Decline in the Industrials.

The industrials had rather a hard time of it yesterday and were quite unable to withstand the downward tendency of the market. United States Leather common closed one-eighth below the previous day's quotation, and the preferred one-half point below. United States Rubber lost a full point. American Tobacco, more than 50,000 shares of which were traded in, lost ⅝; American Sugar, on dealings of something like 55,000 shares, declined an even point, and Glucose Sugar a point and a half.

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Grangers Show Weakness.

The Grangers, which on the preceding day had been only fairly responsive to the then improved condition of the market, were much more responsive to yesterday's weak tone, and, with the single exception of Southern Pacific, which on good London buying sold up three-eighths, fell anywhere from one-eighth of a point to nearly 2 points. Chicago, for unknown reasons, was a large seller of the stocks, and this undoubtedly aided in the decline. Chicago and Northwestern suffered most, declining 1¾ points; Burlington, in dealings of nearly 30,000 shares, fell ¾; St. Paul, a trifle more active, declined ½, while Rock Island's loss was ⅛ and Northern Pacific's ⅝ on the common and ½ on the preferred.

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August Earnings Are Big.

Tennessee Coal and Iron gave another pyrotechnical exhibition yesterday, though on a somewhat less limited scale than has been its wont. At one time it sold up to 122½, only to decline later to 116½. Its stay at that figure was but short, however, as the August report, which came in, showed the company's net surplus for that month to be $120,000, as compared with $4,000 last August. The quotation thereupon boomed again, the closing figure being 120½, which, however, was a loss for the day of ½ point.

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Steel and Iron Stocks.

Incidentally the general steel and iron stocks fared no better. Colorado Fuel and Iron fluctuated within a range of 4 points during the day, and closed ¾ below Tuesday's figures. Federal Steel, in dealings of 38,000 shares, lost ½ point on common and 1¼ on preferred, while American Steel and Wire common was one of the few exceptions of

sult having been a surplus of $617,073, against $24,620 last year. The old board was re-elected to-day, and A. J. Balfour was added to its membership.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23⅝	Penn. Mfg...	28	28¼
Choctaw	40½	43	Phila. Trac..	96⅜	97
El. St. Bat..	123	135	Union Trac..	40⅜	40¾
El. St. B. pf.	130	140	U. Gas Imp.	164¼	165
El. Co. of A.	17⅜	18	Welsbach L.	49	49½
Lehigh Val..	25⅞	26	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6⅛	6¼
Marsden	13⅜	14			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the opening of the market for outside securities yesterday, it looked as if the day's trading would be exceptionally active and that advances of importance would be recorded. Two or three stocks prominent in recent trading made sharp advances immediately after the opening, and were bid for with much seeming determination; other stocks followed to some extent the lead of the more active issues, and for a time were in good demand. It was not long, however, before the market relapsed into the dullness which has been usual of late, and during the rest of the day was irregular. Net changes for the day were not important, except in a few issues. In view of the conditions prevailing in the Stock Exchange market, the outside market may be said to be very steady, a condition which it owes chiefly to the fact that in this market the amount of business done on margin is very small.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the most active stock and the one issue that recorded a large net gain. The upward movement in the stock started soon after the opening, and after some irregularity the stock closed at the highest figure for the day. The final sale of the stock was made at 92½, and the closing bid was 92¼, a net gain of 1¾ points. The stock's strength was due to the belief that Tuesday's rumor in regard to a dividend on Amalgamated Copper, although premature, really indicated that the dividend will soon be declared. Houses with Boston connections, from which city the rumor of a dividend came, were among the buyers of Amalgamated Copper yesterday. Trading in the issue amounted to several thousand shares.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION started the day with much strength and opened well above the closing bid of the previous day. Bids for round lots of the stock were made without, however, calling out more than a few hundred shares. Later the bids for the stock declined even more sharply than they had advanced, and during the afternoon New York Transportation sold below Tuesday's closing bid. It rallied a little at the close, and ended the day unchanged at 19½ bid. It is said that the company's earnings are growing very satisfactorily and in a manner that promises much for the future, when the number of vehicles in operation will be very much increased.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION seems weighed down by the approach of the date for payment of the second installment, and a certain amount of the stock is being sold seemingly by persons unable or unwilling to pay the second $5 shortly due on the stock. It declined yesterday to 3½, but rallied a little from this figure, the final sale being made at 3¾.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS remained strong, with little stock offered. All of the few sales of the common stock reported during the day were made above Tuesday's closing bid, but this issue closed unchanged at 32½ bid.

BAY STATE GAS was active to the extent of about 2,000 shares, much of which changed hands at 1⅞. The stock gained one-eighth of 1 point net, closing at 1¾ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	32½	33½
New Amsterdam pf	56	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	33	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80½	81
American Wool Goods	26½	27½
American Wool Goods pf	82½	83½
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	78	80
Beet Sugar pf	77	80
Distilling Company of America	19½	20
Distilling Company of America pf	56	59
Electric Axle, Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	19	23
Electric Boat pf	47	47
Havana Commercial	27½	28⅝
Havana Commercial pf	67½	68
International Pump	25	27
International Pump pf	70	72
National Gramophone	80	81
National Salt	42	43½
National Salt pf	76	77
National Tube	46	47
National Tube pf., ex div	98	99
Otis Elevator	33½	34½
Otis Elevator pf	95	98
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¾	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	87½	88½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	119½	121
Sloss-Sheffield	35	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf	78	80
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	462
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	92¼	93
American Air Power	39	45
Arizona Lead	7⅜	8
Asphalt Company of America	17¾	18¼
British Columbia Copper	10½	11¼
Chicago & Alton subs	110	112
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	96	97
Electric Vehicle, ex div	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf	110	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1⅝
*Flemington Coal & Coke	28½	29½
General Carriage	33	37
Illinois Transportation	3½	4
*Markeen Copper	10¾	11⅜
Mexican 5s	100	100¼
New England Transportation	8	9⅛
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	19½	20
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	138½	139
St. Louis common, when issued	30	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95½
Tennessee Copper	18	18½
Trust Company of America	250	255
*Union Copper	30	
Virginia Coal, Iron, & Coke	26	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	222	225
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	103½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock		102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Cnicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) stock	106½	108½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Cop. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	85	88
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26½	
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	99
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	37	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	96
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway 1st 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80½	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed		106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas bonds of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	46
Denver Gas 5s	89	92
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	63	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	65	70
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	80
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas		45
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	28¼	30
New England Gas & Coke bonds	81	83
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	67	70
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	46	48
St. Joseph (Mo.)	93	95
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	58	62
St. Paul Gas stock	88	90
St. Paul Gas bonds	111	115
Standard Gas, New York	130	138
Standard Gas 1st, New York, pf	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	9	11
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds		80
Western Gas	102	104
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	36	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97¼	98½
Brooklyn Ferry (new)	58	60
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bonds	103	104
Industrials.		
American Ginning	17	19½
American Typefounders'	52	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith		20
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	50	65
General Chemical pf	99	101
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	29	30½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE PLANS.

Committee Has Selected Three from the Twenty Designs—Award in Two or Three Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The committee headed by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, which was appointed to pass upon the merits of the designs and plans for the new Custom House in New York, to-day completed their examination of the twenty plans submitted.

All of the plans except three have been rejected, and these will be put into the hands of a force of computers to ascertain whether the buildings proposed can be constructed for the amount of the appropriation. It is also probable that the architects furnishing the three plans will be required to make certain modifications in the arrangement of the interior to meet the views of the department. A final award will probably not be made for at least two or three weeks.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of August the receipts from all sources amounted to $24,420,980, an increase as compared with August of last year of $1,949,482. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $7,603,802; increase, $816,288.

Tobacco, $5,054,139; increase, $943,017.

Fermented liquors, $7,754,786; increase, $701,124.

Oleomargarine, $175,492; increase, $44,138.

Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $321,290; decrease, $968,045.

Miscellaneous, $3,511,468; increase, $412,958.

During the last two months the receipts were $2,157,285 in excess of the corresponding months in 1898.

BLAND-ALLISON ACT AFFIRMED.

Supreme Court of Michigan Decides Against Frederick A. Baker.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 20.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case instigated by Fred A. Baker, former Chairman of the silver State Central Committee, for the purpose of having the Supreme Court of this State pass upon the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison Legal-Tender act.

Baker refused to accept silver dollars tendered for the discharge of a mortgage, and the gist of his argument in the Supreme Court was that what the United States Supreme Court said in its opinion on this subject was not binding, being mere dictum.

In a unanimous opinion, written by Chief Justice Grant, the State Supreme Court now declares that the higher court's opinion clearly settled the question against Baker's contention.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$24,962
Chesapeake & Ohio	30,531
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	8,232
Flint & Pere Marquette	5,915
Kanawha & Michigan	727
St. Louis & San Francisco	40,122
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	905
Toledo, Peoria & Western	5,490
Twin City Rapid Transit	1,359
Total increase 9 roads	$118,243
Increase previously reported	712,911
Total increase 42 roads	$831,154

The following showed decreases:

Pittsburg & Western	$10,435
Toledo, St. Louis & Kan. City	9,576
Decrease previously reported	23,978
Total decrease 5 roads	$43,989
Net increase	$787,165

Albert H. Wiggin's New Position.

Albert H. Wiggin, one of the Vice Presidents of the National Park Bank, and formerly Vice President of the Eliot National Bank of Boston, has been elected Vice President of the Mount Morris Bank, in which a controlling interest is held by the Park.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
2d week Sept	$128,857	$103,895	$114,328
From July 1	1,094,482	1,047,588	962,105
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Sept	$266,808	$236,277	$216,805
From July 1	2,666,023	2,472,447	2,397,718
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	537
2d week Sept	$82,724	$74,492	$69,645
From July 1	860,310	744,399	739,093
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	655
2d week Sept	$66,879	$60,964	$57,191
From Jan. 1	2,276,817	2,036,168	1,882,209
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Sept	$12,135	$11,408	$8,971
From July 1	127,427	116,447	117,734
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
2d week Sept	$57,670	$68,105	$64,883
From July 1	731,313	687,638	665,449
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,2..2	1,162
2d week Sept	$167,968	$127,845	$138,911
From July 1	1,579,443	1,364,850	1,383,210
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	192	192	192
1st week Sept	$15,239	$14,334	
From July 1	161,108	145,580	
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Sept	$25,226	$19,736	
From Jan. 1	691,832	659,612	
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Sept	$36,700	$46,336	
From Jan. 1	443,808	481,475	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Sept	$58,903	$57,544	
From Jan. 1	1,705,398	1,498,714	
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for August—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$168,240	$52,246	
Operating ex	40,563	47,479	
Net earnings	121,667	4,767	54,430
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Net earnings	795,314	518,578	351,567
Fixed charges	372,504	379,832	341,092
Surplus	422,810	138,746	10,475
CINCINNATI, NEWPORT & COVINGTON for August—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	70,114	63,952	6,162
Op. expenses	24,383	28,312	*3,929
Net earnings	45,731	35,639	10,092
Charges	12,062	36,478	*24,416
Surplus	33,668	†839	34,507
NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	285,016	200,219	41,797
Op. expenses	108,911	136,277	32,634
Net earnings	82,104	72,941	9,163
Other income	3,283	3,359	*76
Total income	85,387	76,300	9,087
Charges	54,085	56,107	*2,022
Surplus	31,303	20,193	11,109
PROSPECT PARK & CONEY ISLAND for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	97,756	111,477	*13,721
Op. expenses	113,203	108,712	4,551
Deficit	15,506	2,764	18,270
Other income	24,913	26,707	*1,794
Balance	9,407	29,471	*20,064
Charges	79,228	79,970	*74
Deficit	69,821	50,499	19,322
UNION TRACTION COMPANY for the year ended June 30—	1899.	1898	1897.
Gross earnings	12,036,236	10,860,542	10,381,015
Op. expenses	4,793,386	4,456,875	4,949,850
Net earnings	7,000,191	6,404,157	5,431,164
Other income	242,408	110,895	99,630
Total income	7,242,900	6,515,062	5,530,795
Taxes	991,101	894,737	913,389
Charges	5,634,725	5,595,704	5,469,340
Surplus	617,073	24,260	†351,934

†Deficit.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17¼	626	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
64	65	1,165	Am. Car & Found. pf	64¼	64½	63⅝	64	— ½
39⅜	40	1,125	American Ice	40¼	40¼	39½	39⅝	— 1⅛
43	43½	920	American Cotton Oil	43½	43½	42¾	43	— ½
92	93	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	93	— ½
49¾	50¼	100	American Linseed pf	50	50	50	50	.....
5	10	10	American Spirits	6	6	6	6	.....
15	16	50	American Malting Co	16½	16½	16¼	16½	.....
66½	67	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	67	67	66¾	66¾	— ¼
37½	38	910	Am. Snielt. & Ref	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
87⅝	88½	2,844	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	89¼	89¼	86¾	87⅜	— 1⅛
51¼	51⅝	13,000	American Steel & Wire	51⅝	51⅝	50	51¼	+ ⅛
96¼	96½	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf	97	97	96	96	— 1
143	143¼	55,335	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	144	145½	140⅝	143	— 1
97	100	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	.....
38½	39	900	American Tin Plate	39½	39½	38½	39	— ¾
86	86½	785	Am. Tin Plate pf	86	86¼	86	86	.....
124	124⅜	52,940	American Tobacco	124¾	127	122	124⅝	— ⅛
143	147	30	Am. Tobacco pf	143	143	143	143	.....
40¾	41	2,400	Am. Steel & Hoop	42¼	42½	40⅜	40⅜	— 1
84	85	1,550	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	85⅝	85⅝	83	84	— 1½
20⅜	20½	2,550	At., T. & S. F	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅜	— ⅛
62¼	62⅜	39,945	At., T. & S. F. pf	62⅝	63⅛	61⅝	62¼	— ¼
53¼	53⅜	2,070	Anaconda Copper	53⅛	54	52½	53	.....
50	51½	2,210	Baltimore & Ohio	50¼	50¼	49½	50	.....
70⅝	71	265	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ¼
82⅛	83	291,828	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	81	83½	75½	82¾	+ 2¾
136	139	262	Brooklyn Union Gas	136⅜	136⅜	136	136	— 2
51⅝	52¼	100	Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	— ¼
91⅞	92	600	Canadian Pacific	92¾	92¾	91⅜	91⅜	— 1½
26⅝	26⅞	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
44	48	400	Chicago Con. Traction	47¾	47¾	44	44	— 4
129	120¼	28,935	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130¼	130¾	128½	129	— ⅜
92	92	800	Chicago & East. Ill	88½	89	88	89	— 3½
14⅜	14½	4,620	Chicago Great West	14½	15	14¼	14½	— ⅛
80	81	1,400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	79¼	80¼	78	80¼	+ ¼
40	40¼	800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	40	40⅜	39½	40⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
40	42	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	40½	40½	40	40	— 2½
126½	126⅝	32,840	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127	127⅜	125⅞	126½	— ½
178	178½	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	179	179	179	179	.....
166½	167	1,800	Chicago & Northw	167¾	168	165	166	— 1¾
203	210	50	Chicago & Northw. pf	202	202	202	202	.....
112	112⅜	18,190	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	112¼	113¼	110¾	111½	— ¼
54½	55	300	C., C., C. & St. L	55½	56	55¼	55¼	— ¼
98	100	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	97	97	97	97	— 3
10	10⅛	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
1⅞	2	500	Colorado C. & I. Dev	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
57⅜	58	11,615	Colorado Fuel & Iron	58½	59¼	56¼	58	— ¼
20	22½	200	Colorado Midland pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
4⅜	4½	200	Colorado Southern	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
43¼	44	620	Col. Southern 1st pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	.....
15	16	195	Col. Southern 2d pf	15	15	15	15	— ¼
17½	18	500	Col. & H. C. & I	17⅝	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
184	185	1,400	Consolidated Gas	182	185	182⅝	184	— 2
42¼	43	11,490	Continental Tobacco	44	44⅝	40¾	42¾	— ¾
92½	93½	2,750	Continental Tobac. pf	94½	95	92⅝	93	— 1
122¼	123	4,065	Delaware & Hudson	124	124½	122¼	123	— ¼
188¼	188½	9,643	Del., Lack. & West	189	190¾	186	188½	+ 1½
21¼	22	1,700	Denver & Rio Grande	22	22¼	21½	21¾	— ⅛
74⅞	75	1,600	Denver & R. G. pf	75½	75¾	74⅜	75	— ¾
16½	18½	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16½	17¾	16½	16½	.....
13⅞	15	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	.....
13¼	13⅜	200	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
36½	36½	625	Erie 1st pf	36½	36¾	36	36	— ⅛
43¼	45	113	Evans. & T. H	44	44	44	44	+ ½
52¾	53	28,030	Federal Steel	53½	54½	51	53	— ½
77	77½	10,100	Federal Steel pf	78¼	78¾	76¾	76⅞	— 1⅛
119	119½	360	General Electric	120	120	119	119	— 2
59⅞	60	951	Glucose Sugar Ref	60½	60¼	59	59½	— 1½
160¾	162	420	Great Northern pf	162	162	161	161	— 1
33	35	110	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	— 1½
61	62	345	Hocking Valley pf	62	62	61½	61½	— 1¼
112½	113	1,150	Illinois Central	113¼	113¼	112	112	— 1¼
27	28	1,050	International Paper	28½	28½	27	27	— ⅝
72	74	1,000	Internat. Paper pf	75	75	73	73	— ¼
12⅜	13	600	Iowa Central	13¼	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
53	56	250	Iowa Central pf	55¼	55¾	55	55	.....
8	9	250	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8½	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
63	65½	365	Laclede Gas	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	— ½
55	65	200	Long Island	60	60	60	60	— 5
77⅞	78	9,960	Louisville & Nashville	78⅝	78¾	77⅝	78	— ½
107⅜	108	41,975	Manhattan Con	109	109¾	106	107¾	— 1½
20	22	200	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	20½	20½	20½	20½	— 1¼
194¾	195¾	14,298	Met. Street Railway	194½	197	192	195¼	+ ⅝
14⅝	15	1,610	Mexican Central	14⅝	15	14½	14⅝	.....
5¼	5½	1,305	Mexican National ctfs	5½	5½	5	5	— ½
71¼	73	100	Minn. & St. Louis	72	72	72	72	— ¼
64¼	64	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	63	63	63	63	— 1
12¾	13	737	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
39¼	39¾	2,125	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	39	39½	38¾	39½	+ ½
44¼	44½	9,220	Missouri Pacific	44¾	45¼	43⅝	44½	— ½
43¼	44½	1,150	Mobile & Ohio	44½	44½	43¾	43⅝	— 1
45⅞	46	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L	45	45	45	45	.....
29	29¼	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	29	29	29	29	.....
2⅜	2⅝	200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
50½	51	1,450	National Steel	52½	52½	50	51	— 1
94	95	570	Nat. Steel pf., ex div	95¼	95¾	95	95	— 1¼
119¼	119½	2,700	New Jersey Central	120½	120½	118½	119	— ½
156	170	100	New York Air Brake	160	160	160	160	+6
134¾	135	7,115	New York Central	135¼	135⅞	134⅝	134⅝	— ⅝
25⅝	25⅝	7,825	N. Y., Ont. & West	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	24	4,540	Norfolk & Western	24⅛	24½	23⅞	23¾	— ⅛
68⅞	69	420	Norfolk & West. pf	69	69	68¾	69	— ¼
12¼	12¾	100	North American	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	.....
52¼	52½	6,470	Northern Pacific	52½	52¾	51¾	52¼	— ⅝
74¾	74¾	1,104	Northern Pacific pf	74⅝	75	74½	74½	— ½
44¾	47	100	Pacific Coast	45⅜	46¼	45⅜	46¼	— 2⅝
39¼	40	2,245	Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	38⅝	39	— 1⅝
131¼	131⅜	4,110	Pennsylvania R. R	131¼	131⅜	130¾	131¼	— ⅛
108¼	108⅜	48,352	People's Gas, Chicago	110¼	110¾	106	108¼	— 2½
73⅝	76	700	P., C., C. & St. L	76	76	73	74½	— 2½
55½	56	860	Pressed Steel Car	56¼	56½	55	56	+1
89½	89½	435	Pressed Steel Car pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ¼
165	173	160	Pull. Pal. Car Co	165¼	165¾	165⅛	165⅛	— 1
21⅜	21⅝	600	Reading	21¾	21⅞	21	21	— ⅛
58	58¼	9,810	Reading 1st pf	59	59⅜	57¼	58	— ¾
31⅜	32½	200	Reading 2d pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— 1¼
28⅝	28⅞	1,240	Republic Iron & Steel	28⅝	28⅞	28½	28½	.....
71¼	72	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	71¼	72	70½	72	.....
11⅝	11⅝	150	St. Louis & San Fran	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
36	36⅛	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36	36⅛	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
14	14	250	St. Louis Southw	14	14	14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Twelfth Street Lots Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

H. F. Schellhass has sold for John L. Cadwalader to M. L. & C. Ernst the plot of eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Joseph A. Farley has sold from the plans, for $47,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 20 by 60 by 100, now building at 305 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Charles Buek has sold from the plans one of the row of eight American basement dwellings which he is building on the north side of Forty-ninth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for John G. Jenny the two five-story brick flats 412 and 414 West Thirty-ninth Street; also, for Ernestina Bloomfield, the two five-story brick flats 28 and 30 West Sixty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100; also, for James Nell, the three-story brick dwelling 1,714 Madison Avenue, 17 by 70.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to George F. Moore the dwelling 30 Hamilton Terrace, 16 by 100.

James Heffernan has sold the five-story brick flat 204 West Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 100, taking in payment property at Dobbs Ferry.

By two deeds recorded yesterday the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company took title to the property 15 to 19 William Street, five-story buildings, on a plot 71.3 by 79.9 by 71.8 by 88.2. The Cutting estate in one deed conveys the parcel to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, by whom it is transferred to the company. The consideration is given at $300,000. Two mortgage on the property, with two years to run, for a total of $200,000 were also recorded in connection with the transfer.

Henry C. Hallenbeck took title yesterday to the eight-story building 64 and 66 East Eleventh Street, 42.5 by 94.9.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

685 and 687 Wales Avenue, 50 by 111 by 59.7 by 78, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to William H. Foss....$16,016

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,069 to 1,073 Elsmere Place, each 16.8 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, to J. H. Oberly 8,525

136 West Eighty-first Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Henry Stern..... 28,000

John T. Boyd.

215 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Winfield Thompson.. 4,625

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, 99.9 feet east of Dutch Street, 49.8 by 80.4 by 50.2 by 80.1, leasehold, seven-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $148,555.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, east side, 99.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs south along Twelfth Avenue 68.6, by southeast 98.10 by south 19.10 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street by east 12.10 by north 90.11 by west 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By Herbert A. Sherman, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 338 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 214 feet west of First Avenue, 23 by 92, four-story brick dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 130 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,625.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 207 East Twentieth Street, north side, 92 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.6 by 92. Hamilton Fish leasehold, four-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Cleiland Milnor, referee, Third Avenue at its junction with Franklin Avenue, 56.6 on Third Avenue, on Franklin Avenue, 31.2 on the southerly line, and 78 on northerly line, two-story brick dwelling, with frame house adjoining; Third Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, 74.9 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,037.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. G. Whitaker, referee, 553 and 555 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 319.7 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $13,195.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmond C. Wise, referee, 148 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $3,307; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jerome Avenue, southwest corner of Fordham Road, for four four-story brick flats, with stores; 27.6 by 90 and 30.6 by 105; E. C. Smith of 248 West Sixteenth Street, owner; J. C. Kirby, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 606 and 608 East Thirteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 88.6; W. Mayer of 36 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 397 East Eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 79.11; W. Mayer, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 122 and 124 Broome Street, for two six-story-and-basement brick flats, 25 by 71.9; J. and N. Bachrach of 60 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for five three-story frame flats, 20 and 22 by 61; C. H. Schroeder of 1,005 Fairmount Place, owner; F. Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 80.8 feet east of Morningside Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, by 61; A. W. Mott of 309 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $75,000.

Ittner Place, north side, 210 feet west of Park Avenue, for five three-story frame flats, 20 by 61; Emil Fischer of 161 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; F. Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 511 to 515 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a one-story brick shed, 75 by 100; George W. Plunkitt of 323 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, southeast corner of the Southern Boulevard, for a two-story brick hotel, 32.4 by 91.4 and 75; Paul Mayer of 251 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 56 by 95.11; James Cassidy of 1,879 Second Avenue, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 219.4 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a three and six story brick flat, 46.3 by 88.6; A. G. Dearing of 62 Liberty Street, owner; M. L. Ungrich of 320 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $46,000.

No. 364 Third Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 24.6 by 104.8 and 97.8; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick tenement; F. C. Brush of 1,244 Broadway, owner; John Sexton, architect; cost, $150.

No. 2,591 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; William Buhler, owner; G. H. Stranahan, architect; cost, $125.

Dock Street and New York Central Railroad, 575 feet northeast to Powell Place, to a one-story frame storage house; Gas and Engine Power Company, owner; J. E. Lowery, architect; cost, $300.

No. 238 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. C. De Witt, owner; E. F. Mackusick of 233 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue, to a three-story frame stable, 19 by 60; A. Ericson, owner and architect; cost, $400.

Fleetwood Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame stable; E. Stevens, premises, owner and architect; cost, $350.

No. 555 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; T. Preslin of 259 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,143 Park Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling and store; Charles Wanninger, premises, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $1,500.

METROPOLITAN'S BIG MORTGAGE.

Traction Company Borrows $950,000 from the Mutual Life.

Oren Root, Jr., as the representative of the Metropolitan Street Railway, mortgaged yesterday to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $950,000 the car stable properties at Park Avenue and Thirty-second Street and at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. The mortgage is made for a period of three years.

The car stables were occupied by the Metropolitan Company up to July 1 last under a lease from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company. Since that time negotiations for the purchase of the properties have been in progress, and resulted in their transfer to Mr. Root several days ago for an expressed consideration of $1,850,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.

CANNON ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Jacob Goell to Hinda Goell, one-half part 500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 55.6x100; Builders' Realty Company to James C. Murray, rescorded. 50,000

CROTONA AV, 1,413, 25x78.3x23.11x85.7; Rowland W. Thomas and another to Minnie Nussbaum 100

DEY ST, 81, 24.8x68.2x25.6x68; Lena Davis to Ruth F. Field 1

GRANT, OR MOHEGAN, AV, n e corner of 177th St, proposed, 36x150; Peter Leckler to Henry Gromann 3,500

HOME ST, n s, 75 ft w of Fox St, 25x64.27.4x75.2; the Henry Huber Company to Anna Sauer 3,800

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 8, 17.2x84; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Luther Kountze, executor, &c 15,100

LOT 84, map of Bensonia, 16x25; Westchester; James L. Parshall to William M. Bogart 40

LOT 84, map of Bensonia, 16x25, Westchester; William M. Bogart to Arris B. Henderson 1

LOTS 20, 21, and 22, map of heirs of M. P. Chrystie; Elizabeth A. Webb to Sarah L. Taylor 6,500

LOTS 55, 56, 57, 60, and 61, map of Section A, Vyse estate; William Allan to Katharine P. Hooks 7,500

MATILDA ST, w s, Lot 203, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; William D. Miller to Conrad Trede 1,250

PROSPECT AV, e s, 76.9 ft s of Jennings St, 44.9x205.4x211.10x91.4; William H. Birrell and wife to Frederick A. Strang. 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, at dividing line, Lots 129 and 130, map of Village of Mount Hope, 25x—; Heyer Butzel to John F. Schmenger 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 87.6x92.6x37x98; Thomas Phillips to Johanna A. Noonan 11,000

UNION AV, 1,220, 20x168.3; Eugene H. Hammond to Mary Brode 100

WILLIAM ST, 15 to 19, 71.3x79.9x71.8x88.2; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 300,000

WILLIAM ST, 15 to 19, 71.3x79.9x71.8x88.2; James DeW. and Walter Cutting, individually and as executor, &c., to Juliet M. Hotchkiss 300,000

8D AV, e s, 50 ft n of 10th St, 25.1x110; Virginia Budelman to the Twelfth Ward Bank 1

9TH AV, 232, 24.8x100; Anna, Hermann, and Frederick Friend to Benedict A. Klein 1

9TH AV, 232, 24.8x100; Anna, Hermann, and Frederick Friend, executors, &c., to Benedict A. Klein 18,000

10TH ST, 319 East, 25x94.8; Emma Mayer to Margaret G. Byrne 22,000

11TH ST, 64 and 66 East, 42.5x94.9; Emil Bloch to Henry C. Hallenbeck 100

26TH ST, 325 East, 25x98.9, Henry R. Wolters and wife to Henry F. Wolters.. 1

45TH ST, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, or 7th Av, 34.7x100.4; William E. Finn to William H. Stearns 1

51ST ST, 272 West, 25x142.10x25.4x139.1, except interior lot 25x42.5; James G. Freaney to Joseph F. Mooney 8,750

55TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Lee S. Burridge to Thomas H. Hubbard. 30,000

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 30.5x102.2 x39.10x102.2; Hattie Rosenthal to Frederic E. Perham 1

90TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75.8; Anna D. B. Wertz to Morris and Johanna Moses 100

98TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Myer Hellman to Matthew Mulien 4,000

98TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Myer Hellman to Thomas Corkery 4,000

98TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Frederick Herrmann to Abraham Strauss

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; William Jeffery to Jane Birrell.. 1

123D ST, 414 and 416 East, 50x100.11; Jonas M. and Frederick A. Libbey to Lena Davis 30,000

151ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Ralph O. Ives to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company ....

Recorded Leases.

DUKE, Henry B., to Fred Michaels; 164 South St, store, &c., 5 years.....$600 to 900

FEIGEL, Morris, & Brother to Edward McGoldrick; 626 11th Av, store, &c., 2 years 300

NASSOIT, Henry, to William R. Eck; 2d 6th Av, 10 years ....

SPIVACK, Joseph, to Sem Silberman; 2d Broome St, store, &c., 4 years 1,620

YOUNG, Charles, to Moses L. Peyser; 404 1st Av, store, &c., 3 years 1,140

Recorded Mortgages.

BACOT, Charles A., and others, to International Banking and Trust Company; 62 Dey St; 117 West 122d St, 331 Spring St, and 499 Washington St, ½ part of all, 2 years 20,000

CORCERY, Thomas, to Myer Hellman; 98th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 1,000

CRONIN, Edward, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 423 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 14,000

DAVIS, Lena, to George L. Rives, guardian, &c.; 414 East 123d St, 5 years..... 10,000

DAVIS, Lena, to George L. Rives, guardian, &c.; 416 East 123d St, 5 years..... 10,000

DEEN, Ann M., to Sidney S. Conger, executor, &c.; Lots 114 to 117, and 55 to 60, included in map of Commissioners of Appraisal of land in 12th Ward, 1 year.. 1,600

DOWD, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 158th St, s s, 97 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 5,000

DUFF, Mary, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10th St, n s, 427.9 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 15,000

DUFF, Mary, to Oliver G. Barton; 33 West 10th St, 2 years 1,000

FITZSIMMONS, Patrick, to Josephine Richards; 48th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 3,000

FRANKFIELD, Adolph, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 1,005 3d Av, 2 years. 10,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Frances Marcus; 3d Av, s w corner of 82d St, leasehold, installments 1,600

GOTTLIEB, Fannie and Leopold, and Oscar B. Lamline, executors, &c., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Columbus Av, e s, 75.6 ft n of 95th St, 1½ years 32,000

GROMANN, Henry, to Peter Leckler; Grant or Mohegan Av, n e corner of proposed 177th St, 1 year 1,500

HANLON, Michael O., to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c.; 254 and 256 7th St, 5 years 39,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Walter Cutting, 15, 17, and 19 William St, 2 years 150,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Walter Cutting, executor, &c.; 15, 17, and 19 William St, 2 years 50,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 232 9th Av, due 35,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Simon Adler and another; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 5 days 46,283

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Mary W. Lillie; 2,039 1st Av, 3 years 20,000

MALONEY, Julia F., to Frederick D. Weekes; 415 East 117th St, 5 years 3,000

McCOOK, Rebecca, to Harlem Savings Bank; 119th St, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 1,000

McGARITY, James, to Mary Culligan, guardian, &c.; Madison Av, s e corner of Bathgate Place, 3 years 6,000

McKENNA, Jane A., to Charles F. Myers; 98th St, n s, 394.1 ft e of 8th Av; also 38th St, n s, 411.3 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 4,000

MEEHAN, James F., to John F. Steeves; Prospect Av, s w corner of Dawson St, 27x180.9 to Union Av, 1½ months 10,000

METZGER, Henne and David, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 74th St, n s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 2½ years 25,000

MOSES, Morris, to City Trust Company of New York; 308 East 90th St, 3 years. 10,000

MOSES, Morris, to Anna D. B. Wertz; 303 East 90th St, 3 years 3,900

MULLEN, Matthew, to Myer Hellman; 98th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 1,000

MURRAY, James C., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Central Park West, or 8th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 1 year 75,000

NOLZE, Richard, to the Karsch Brewing Company; 35th St, 408 West, lease, demand 800

NOONAN, Johanna A., to Thomas Phillips; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 5 years 2,250

NOONAN, Johanna and James E., to Peter Doelger; Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, demand 3,500

NOSSER, August L., otherwise Louis, to Nicholas Tauszig; 178 and 182 East 72d St, 1 year 3,500

PETERSON, Charles, to Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company; Cauldwell Av, w s, 193.10 ft s of 156th St, ½ year 4,980

ROOT, Oren, Jr., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Av, n e corner of 32d St, runs n 197.6 to 33d St x425 to Lexington Av x s 147.8x— to 32d St x w 376.5 to beginning; also Madison Av, n w corner of 85th St, 204.4 to 86th St, x220, 3 years 950,000

SMITH, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45 West 99th St, 5 years. 10,000

STAKE, Sarah, to Klara Simon; 11th St, n s, 150.6 ft w of Avenue B, 3 years 9,500

STEARNS, William H., to William E. Finn; 45th St, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 16,400

STEARNS, William H., to William E. Finn; 45th St, n s, 340.4 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 32,000

STRANG, Frederick A., to William H. Birrell; Prospect Av e s, 76.9 ft s of Jennings St, 1 year 7,000

STRAUSS, Abraham, to Lucinda Blauvelt and Annie Demarest; 98th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DAGE, Marie E., to Amelia Fechteler, recorded $2,100

DAVIS, Lena, to Ruth F. Field 5,500

GESCHEIDT, Albert F., guardian, &c., to Gustav A. Schindler 814

HIGGINS, Hannah A., to Hamilton Bank. 7,000

IVES, Ralph O., to the Cosmopolitan Realty Company 19,000

MONSON, Alonzo C., executor, &c., to Walter Cutting, trustee ..... Nom.

RAY, Francis A., to John R. Smith 4,084

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 50x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Neufeld & Cohen, owners and contractors.... 238

BROADWAY, s e corner of 125th St, 100x115; Richard E. Thibaut against John McSweeney, owner; H. A. Von Dietsch, contractor 150

CANNON ST, 86; Samuel Welin against Jacob Goell and Max Krakower, owners and contractors 550

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50.6x100; Schnatz & Massoth against James C. Murray, owner and contractor 494

COLUMBUS AV, 422; Orlando W. Norcross against Henrietta K. White, owner and contractor; Thomas R. White, contractor. 2,197

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 75x100; Frederick Schmidt against Henry S. Dederick, Jr., owner and contractor.... 354

JACKSON AV, w s, 99 ft s of 156th St, 200x75; Frederick Schmidt against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor 745

KELLY ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 25x100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against John Baker, owner and contractor 86

MADISON ST, 360; Ike Miller and another against Maike Glass, owner; Abraham Glass, contractor 200

9TH ST, 635 to 639 East; the Rider Ericsson Engine Company against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor 300

83D ST, s s, 250 ft e of Avenue B, 250x90; Henry P. Steers against Gustavus Knoche, owner and contractor 1,250

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x100; Arsenius Perretti & Co. against William F. Lennon, owner and contractor.... 1,414

107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100; Charles P. Twigg against Philip Brunner, owner and contractor; Louis Rossi, contractor 357

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Charles Tange, owner and contractor 1,145

131ST ST, s s, 304 ft e of Lenox Av, 31x99.11; Jacob Haft against Charles Brown, owner; Charles H. Brown, contractor.... 352

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 99.11x100; Frederick T. Camp against Ernest Wetterer, owner and contractor; S. E. Van Orden, contractor 300

134TH ST, 217 West; William M. Cochenour against Grace Colt, owner and contractor 180

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; the City Fireproofing Company against John H. Styles, Jr., owner and contractor 406

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 100.11 x100; August Oppenheimer, with Thomas Gordon, thirteen payments.....$75,000

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 97th St, 100.11x99.8x — to street x100 to beginning; the Armstrong & Bolton Company against James J. Wilson, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. R. Ham.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 142.2 ft n of 162d St, if extended, 126.8x126.4x irregular; Marie Weddigen against Charles G. Hubert and another, (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorney, M. H. Tully.

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 200x75; Frederick Schmidt against Willis R. Phillips, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attornty, J. Kearney.

UNION AV, s e corner of Freeman St, 40.3 ft to 169th St x e 72.11x100.3 to Freeman St x94.11 to beginning; Peter G. Arnot to Mary E. Stafford, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. W. Shepard.

7TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Benedickt Fischer against Hester B. Pollion and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. W. Beals.

20TH ST, 31 East; Theresa Zachmann against Lillie Wehrle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. E. Kelley.

48TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Robert I. Murray and another, trustees, against Charles Meier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Murray.

99TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Abbie A. Bishop against Carsten H. Bohlen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. S. & C. C. Lester.

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Louisa Kimberly against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, George B. and Edward Goldschmidt.

134TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Solomon A. Fatman against Sarah T. Greenwood, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

A. & N. MENKE.—The Sheriff did not sell out yesterday the effects of A. & J. Menke, cap manufacturers at 400 West Houston Street, having been restrained by an order from the United States District Court, on account of a creditor's petition in bankruptcy having been filed against the firm.

W. R. ROBINSON.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against William R. Robinson, dealer in plumbers' supplies at 74 Beekman Street, for $201, in favor of the Standard Manufacturing Company, which was obtained on the ground that he keeps concealed to avoid service of summons. The Sheriff took possession. He was employed in this line for eight years and began business for himself on May 1, 1893, claiming $10,000 capital.

ABEL MARIA DA SILVA.—Abel Maria Da Silva, a merchant of Demerara, British Guiana, South America, confessed judgment in this city yesterday for $19,301, in favor of A. D. Straus & Co., commission merchants of this city, for balance due them for goods sold and delivered to him. From June 7, 1890, to Aug. 1, 1899, they sold him flour, pork, and other merchandise aggregating many thousands of dollars, and when the account was stated on Aug. 1 he owed the firm $16,070. Since then they have advanced and expended for his account $9,583, and he has paid thereon $6,500.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

COHN BROTHERS, KLEE & CO.—Melville A. Sheldon, Louis Cohn, Isaac J. Cohn, Moses J. Cohn, and Sigmund Klee, who have been partners trading under the firm names of Cohn Brothers, Klee & Co., the New York Musical Record Company and the Manhattan Railway Advertising Company, advertising agents at Park Place and Church Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The firm liabilities are $125,684, all of which is unsecured, and assets $24,828, consisting of accounts due for advertising from twenty-four concerns, $24,800, and cash $19. Of the firm liabilities $113,800 is due to banks on notes and $11,875 is due twenty-three other creditors, chiefly for advertising privileges. The principal creditors are the American Exchange National Bank, $41,439; Market and Fulton National Bank, $26,410; Chemical National Bank, $25,470; Columbia Bank, $13,850; Seventh National, $9,000; Spring Garden Bank, $7,273; George Kissam & Co., $1,983; Louis R. Adams, $1,200; George R. Read, $1,062; Western Advertising Company of St. Louis, $1,012. The individual liabilities of the several partners are M. Sheldon, $19,472, of which $13,000 is secured by Merchants' National Bank of Glens Falls, no assets; Louis Cohn, $12,480, of which $10,600 is to the Market and Fulton National Bank, assets $56 cash in bank; Isaac J. Cohn, $4,978 on notes, no assets; Moses J. Cohn, $700; no assets; Mr. Klee, $21,801, as indorser on notes, the largest amount being to the Chemical National Bank, $19,486; assets, a life insurance policy of $10,000. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, their attorneys, said that on Nov. 17 last a petition was filed against them in bankruptcy and a settlement was made with all the creditors, principally by an extension, and the petition was dismissed. Since then they find that they are unable to meet the payments as required by the extension. Business has been very dull and their largest contract, that with the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, has been taken away from them by legal proceedings. The business has been established ten years.

MEYER GOLDBERG.—Meyer Goldberg, clerk at 7 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,926 and no assets. He was formerly in the millinery business on Division Street and failed in April, 1892.

LOUIS J. KOMAN.—Louis J. Koman of Hartsdale, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $4,110 and nominal assets $2,212 in accounts due him for work done.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD & CO.—Schedules of Howard Lockwood & Co. (corporation) printers of 520 West Broadway, show liabilities $75,202, of which $23,662 are secured, and nominal assets $34,166, consisting of cash on hand, $467; in bank, $4,751; notes, $4,008; plant, $20,000; debts due, $4,940.

AGAINST ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

Judgment for $21,147 Entered in Favor of His Sister, Mrs. Brooks.

Judgment for $21,147 was entered yesterday against Ellis H. Roberts in favor of his sister, Jane L. Brooks, on the report of Referee Daniel P. Ingraham. Mrs. Brooks, who is over seventy years old, brought suit against him to recover money which she had intrusted to him to invest for her in bonds.

The referee reported that on Nov. 6, 1895, she deposited $37,591 in the Franklin National Bank, of which Mr. Roberts was President, of which sum she delivered $32,256 to him in trust to invest for her, that he invested $13,056, leaving $19,200 due her, of which he repaid $1,500, and the balance, $17,700, he appropriated to his own use.

BLANCHE BOURBON SUED.

Merchants Claim $22,061 from a Member of a Noted Family.

Blanche Bourbon, wife of Emmanuel Bourbon, who is said to be related to the royal Bourbons of France, is defendant in an action initiated by the firm of Ermann & Cahn, sugar commission merchants of New Orleans, to recover $22,061 for money loaned and goods sold and delivered to her. M. and Mme. Bourbon are understood to be living in France, and when the case came up before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, he signed an order directing the summons and complaint to be served on her by publication. Meanwhile certain endowment policies on the life of Emmanuel Bourbon, taken in an insurance company of this city, which are held by his wife, and will shortly become due, have been attached.

It appears that the Bourbons owned a sugar plantation near New Orleans, which was in Mme. Bourbon's name. According to the complaint Ermann & Cahn between Feb. 23, 1896, and Feb. 15, 1897, loaned Blanche Bourbon $45,196, or which she gave them her note, payable on demand. She repaid $33,896, leaving $12,300 due. Besides this Ermann & Cahn claimed to have sold her, between Feb. 28, 1896, and Dec. 23 of the same year, goods to the value of $9,761, making the total amount due by her the $22,061, which it is now sought to recover.

M. and Mme. Bourbon disposed of their property in New Orleans some time ago and went to France. It was ascertained that Mme. Bourbon held endowment policies on her husband's life in a New York life insurance company, and that these will shortly mature, and action to prevent payment until the suit has been settled was promptly taken. In order to avert the question of non-residence in this State of the plaintiffs the claim was transferred to Louis Amberg of this city, in whose name the suit has been brought.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, granted discharges in bankruptcy yesterday to the following petitioners: Samuel C. Wolf and Jacob and Henry Kamsler, William B. Tremaine, John E. Cushman, Livingston Keyes, Benjamin R. Lobdell, George W. Floyd, William E. Webster, Maud A. Wilson, Anson D. Bramhall, Max Weingarten, Adelaide M. De Lavalette, Joseph Coar, Hirsh Neuman, Morris Jacobowsky, George Meyer, Peter H. Walsh and Margaret E. Field, James M. Phillips, Mandel Walk, William Leltz, Thomas F. Shields and John Dougherty, Benjamin Bernstein, Arthur Collins, Henry Vogel, Louis Goldsmith, John J. Von Dohlen, Afrom Kwatt, Morris Schlesinger, Louis Rosenthal and M. Gordon, Hugh R. Healy, Robert A. Fowler, George W. Heller, and Milton Roblee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDREWS, Herbert F.—O. Richter, trustee, &c. $93

BERWIN, Auguste—Joseph Berry 105

BROWN, Mary—Maria A. Granle 91

BACHMANN, Rudolph—R. H. Luthin.... 152

CASLIN, Newton—Emelin Barker 609

CALANDRA, Biagio—V. J. Hill 42

COHEN, Louis—Chemical National Bank of New York 2,824

CAMERON, Duncan E.—G. Rosenthal.... 79

CLARK, Wallace C.—John Bowes 104

DA SILVA, Abel M.—A. D. Straus and others 19,301

DICKINSON, Orison—J. Furlong and another 178

DONOHO, Constantine—S. Venable 163

FLUCKIGER, John A.—Edward S. Alpaugh and others 1,307

GANS, Eugene P.—J. Eager 194

GUNTZER, Anthony C.—William Garber. 94

GRANT, Hugh—Joseph Beck 108

GRANT, Edward—E. Carleton 84

HERBERT, Frederick H.—Carl F. Hansen 173

HERR, Franklin H.—L. O. Desforges..... 125

JOHNSON, Ephraim S., Jr.—Sarah L. T. S. Pugh and others 392

JOACHIM, John—Samuel Rouse 27

KEERY, Martha—C. L. Dimon, administrator 1,285

KELLY, Michael—I. Mansbach and another 291

KANTOR, Frederick—J. F. Asmussen..... 117

LENT, Clarence A.—J. Furlong and another 178

LEWIS, Joseph—T. E. Greacen..... 339

LUCE, H. Dwight—F. Bronner..... 250

MARSTON, Howard T.—Frank S. Cramsey, costs 28

MEYER, Arthur—O. Richter, trustee..... 229

McCUE, Jane—M. Jacobi 168

McDOUGALL, Kenneth—M. E. Van Cott.. 326

NORDEN, Mortimer—V. B. Baggott and another 350

NELSON, R. Burwell—N. F. Kerr..... 92

ROSENBERG, Adolph—W. Constant..... 43

ROTHMLER, Theodore—J. M. Schuh.... 138

ROBERTS, Ellis H.—Jane L. Brooks.... 21,147

ROSENBERG, Benjamin—T. Sullivan and others 63

STEIN, Jule—James E. Bennet..... 552

SHELLIEFF, Emma R.—W. Lester, trustee, &c., costs 37

SMITH, Mont H.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited 267

THOMPSON, John M.—O. Richter, trustee 123

TALMADGE, Adelbert E.—Thatcher Furnace Company 97

WOLSKI, Andrew and Ignatius—L. S. Bache 346

WILLIS, George W.—J. Cilley..... 20

WALLACE, William—C. H. Leonard and another 270

WEIMANN, Paul—Ida Weimann, costs.... 236

THE TROPICAL DECORATIVE PLANT Company—Theodore N. Ripson..... 1,046

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	06 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western, creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Flour, steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@68½c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 32¾@34½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23¾c; No. 3 white, 23¾; No. 2 rye, 56¾@57½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11½; Northwest, $1.11½@$1.12½; prime timothy seed, $2.20@$2.25; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.32½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; clover, contract grade, 9@9½c.

COTTON.—Bull supremacy asserted itself on the very opening and dominated the market

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THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, and Annie Pell, his wife; Archibald Rogers Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina B. Le Roy and Edward A. Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Cornelia Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Andrew Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Ely Street and William A. Street, her husband; Alice Lee Post and Alfred S. Post, her husband; Clementina Le Roy and Herman Le Roy, her husband; Charles Morgan, Annie Pell, Clara Pell Townsend and Thomas G. Townsend, her husband; Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward Burd Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Herbert C. Pell and Katherine Pell, his wife; Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, Emily Pell Coster and Charles H. Coster, her husband; Emily Pell Coster, Jr., Helen Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Caroline E. Pell, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell Haggerty, and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen H. Pell, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lulia Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; F. Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, 3d, Sophia G. Pell, Lulie Pell Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, 2d., deceased; Margaretta B. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hammersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell, Clara Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, wife of Rodman C. Pell, Pierre Waring, husband of Florence C. Waring; Blanche Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 27 William street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Antoinette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 6th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au17-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, Mary Smith, his wife, sued by the name of Mary, her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown, George Featherstone, (Ellen) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Ellen," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; John A. Straley, Louis B. Hasbrouck, Nicholas Schloeder, composing the firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder; Mary E. Baker, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Bayles, Terence McGuire, Sidney B. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Kirkland R. Armour, Andrew W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 25th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, August 22, 1899.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au24-1aw6wTh&o5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, Place of Trial.—JOHN G. HASKARD, plaintiff, against UNITED STATES OF MEXICO and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post office address No. 317 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899.—Dated August 3rd, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No 317 Broadway, New York City.
a17-1aw6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,238.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WALTER L. CHILDS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter L. Childs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 11th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOE. AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 21st, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANCES J. TREADWELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frances J. Treadwell, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, September 19, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ABRAHAMS, ISIDORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SAMUEL H. RICHMOND, Louis Richmond, Sarah Richmond, Barnett Levy, Samuel H. Marks, Solomon Davis, Abraham Cohen, and Henry H. Davis, as executors of the last will and testament of Rebecca Abrahams, deceased; Samuel Weiss, Simon Adler, Joseph Chanowitz, Morris Kaufmann, Jule Chanowitz, Samuel Goldberg, Marks Gedouchig, Jacob Firschstein, Jacob Cohen, Fanny Chanowitz, Morris Weiss, Edward Weiss, Simon Broude, Levy Angrest, Samuel Siderowitz, Isaac Ockonasky, also called Isaac Goldstein, Barnett Feltenton, David Feltenton, Jacob Feltenton, Sopher Feltenton, Sholom Feltenton, Chale Kovnatzky, Hachnusath Orchim Association, Machsike Talmud Thora Society, Machsike Ieshiwatz Etz Chaim Society, the North American Relief Association for the Relief of Indigent Jews at Palestine, Etta Forgotston and Nellie Barnett, and to all persons interested in the estate of ISIDORE ABRAHAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Barnett Levy, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. s21-1aw6wTh&n3

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next. Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899.—JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&120

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1899. IRENE DAVIS DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 158 Fifth Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN A. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.
je1-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York.
au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. m23-1aw6mTh

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBirney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw3mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.
jy27-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FITZGIBBON, James Burke, Church of the Secred Heart, B. Thurmann, Robert W. Cromley, I. Newton Williams, Dr. Edmund Kolb, Thomas F. Myers, Charles A. Myers, Arthur Myers, Harry Myers, Frank Myers, Lawrence J. Myers, and to the creditors of Mary A. Myers, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be granted and entered herein, directing distribution of the surplus moneys arising on the foreclosure sale of the real estate known as 431 West 47th Street, among the persons entitled thereto, and why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s14-1aw4wTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 905, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24 day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as executor under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. ALLEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant eighty-four (84) feet three (3) inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with said easterly side or line of Madison Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison Avenue sixteen feet eight inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street seventy feet to the easterly side or line of Madison Avenue; and thence northerly along the same sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 1,519 Madison Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,097.50, with interest thereon from August 28, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219,76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $524.46.

The premises are to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,500, with accrued interest thereon at five per cent. from July 6, 1899, payable in gold.

Dated August 30, 1899.

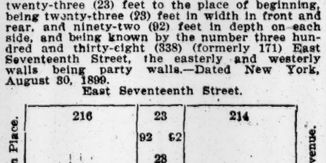
EDMOND E. WISE, Referee.
au21-2aw3wTh&S&s21

SEVENTEENTH STREET, NUMBER 338, NEW YORK.—Supreme Court. County of New York.—JEANNETTE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against ALICE M. ERNST and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street between the First and Second Avenues, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and fourteen (214) feet northwesterly from the First Avenue, and distant also two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southeasterly from Livingston Place; thence running southwesterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle of the block between Sixteenth Street and Seventeenth Street; thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with the First Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southeasterly along the southwesterly side of Seventeenth Street twenty-three (23) feet to the place of beginning, being twenty-three (23) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-two (92) feet in depth on each side, and being known by the number three hundred and thirty-eight (338) (formerly 171) East Seventeenth Street, the easterly and westerly walls being party walls.—Dated New York, August 30, 1899.

East Seventeenth Street.



HIRAM M. KIRK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 130 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
au30-2aw5wW&F&s&21

REFEREES' NOTICES.

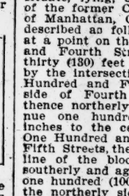
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say; Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, Page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $0.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to October 4th, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 14th, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

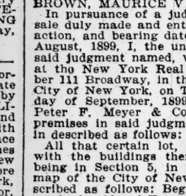
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZABETH G. TURNURE, plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the former City of New York, now Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty (130) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street with the westerly side of Fourth Avenue as widened, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, thence westerly and along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Fourth Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. And being the same premises which were conveyed by the Trustees of Lorillard Davis by James Rogers and wife by deed of conveyance bearing date the second day of April, 1889, and delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage, and said mortgage being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money mentioned and expressed in said deed advanced and paid by the party of the second part to said mortgagee.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
MILLER PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street numbers 63 and 65 East 104th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,292.16, with interest thereon from the 11th day of July, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $377.39, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $707.13 and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
au31-2aw8wTh&S&s21

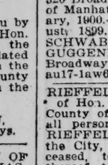
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CAROLINE E. PERKINS, plaintiff, against JOHN REINSCHMIDT et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by E. F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fox Street, distant one hundred and eighty-five feet and 72-100ths of a foot (385.72) northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the easterly side of Fox Street, and running thence eastwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northwardly eighteen feet and seventy-five one-hundredths of a foot, (18.75 ft.;) thence westwardly and for a part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of Fox Street, and thence southwardly and along the easterly side of Fox Street eighteen feet and 75-100ths of a foot (18.75 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as Number 1,650 Fox Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of sixty-eight hundred and fourteen and 12-100 dollars, ($6,814.12,) with interest thereon from the 12th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty-six 40-100 dollars, ($336.08,) and interest from the 26th day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and forty-nine and 14-100 dollars ($349.14) and interest.—Dated New York, August 30th, 1899.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s7-2aw3wTh&F&s26&28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rastis, Foster & Coleman, No. 89 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 89 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against RICHARD DUNCAN HARRIS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan,

AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS

Mr. Maxwell's System of Licensing Teachers May Be Changed.

WOULD HAVE THREE CLASSES

Local Superintendents Say Present Plan Is Unnecessary—Commissioner Greenough Resigns.

There was a lively time at the adjourned meeting of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday over a report from the Board of Borough Superintendents, recommending changes in the system of licensing teachers. The present plan is based upon the system recommended by City Superintendent Maxwell. It is opposed by the local Superintendents on the ground that it is unnecessary and puts a great amount of needless work upon them. The system consists of a temporary license to teach, a permanent license to teach, a teacher's license No. 2, given for special merit and entitling the holder to certain privileges; a head of department license, which entitles the holder to act as Assistant Principal, and a Principal's license.

The local Superintendents now wish to do away with license No. 2 and the license for heads of departments and to limit the number of licenses to three classes—a temporary license to teach, a permanent license to teach, and a Principal's license. City Superintendent Maxwell has set next Monday as the date for holding examinations for heads of department and No. 2 licenses.

The dispute was started by a resolution, offered by Commissioner Harrison, to suspend the by-law relating to these licenses until the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation should have time to act upon them. Commissioner Burlingham declared that this resolution was extraordinary. If the board wanted to suspend licenses why not suspend them all? When the vote was taken, after much discussion, it stood 12 in favor of suspending the by-law. Only one, Commissioner Burlingham, opposed it.

The resignation of William Greenough, one of the members of the Strong administration Board of Education, was received. He was appointed in 1897, and his term would have expired on Dec. 31 next. Impaired health was said to be the cause of his resignation.

Mayor Van Wyck notified the board of his appointment of Peter A. Shiel of William's Bridge as Inspector of Common Schools in the Thirty-fifth District. The term of office is for five years.

Superintendent Jasper made the following report in regard to the attendance of pupils of the elementary, high, and training schools: On June 30, 199,304; on Sept. 15, 218,279; average attendance for week ended Sept. 15, 202,326; number admitted on Sept. 11, 35,059; number admitted in week ended Sept. 15, 48,604; number of half-day and part time classes, 227; number of pupils on waiting list Sept. 15, at close of school, 2,193; number of teachers, including Principals, present, Sept. 15, 5,422; number of teachers, including Principals absent, Sept. 15, 180.

The following were nominated by the Board of Superintendents to take charge of the vocal and instrumental music at assembly, at an additional salary of $60 a year: Public School No. 96, Primary Department—Fannie M. Goodenough; Public School No. 163—Clara F. Brandels; Public School No. 153—Carrie E. Uihelm; Public School No. 69—Alice T. Shepard; Public School No. 9—H. Clara Martinez.

The following transfers of Principals were recommended: Emma A. Johnson, from Public School No. 86, primary department, to No. 159, primary department, and Susie Bussing, from Public School No. 150 to No. 167.

The following were nominated for teachers of kindergarten: School No. 79, Agnes Fisher; School No. 80, Mary L. Steele; No. 82, Eleanor M. Contercin; No. 101, Eloise C. Durell; No. 111, Adele A. Smith; No. 114, Minna Rochow; No. 137, Maude Fisher; No. 147, Susan S. W. Duncan; No. 153, Selina M. Brennan; No. 161, Jennie F. Grimes, and No. 167, Mary P. Burtsell.

The following assistant teachers were nominated from the eligible list:

School No. 1, male department, Hannah B. Marks; No. 5, primary department, Margaret C. Cummings; No. 12, Olga Koref and Josie Gillespie; No. 13, female department, Anna E. Ray; No. 20, female department, Caroline A. Finiel; No. 23, primary department, Ella F. Kelly; No. 27, male department, Marie G. Sheehan; No. 27, male department, Esther Lyon; No. 34, male department, Helen E. Wilson; No. 38, primary department, Estelle F. Mayer; No. 42, primary department, Cecilia A. Cohen; Blanche Weinman, and Anna F. O'Connor; No. 43, primary department, Margaret M. Coyle, No. 54, female department, Mary V. Green; No. 58, primary department, Alice L. Radford; No. 62, primary department, Jane A. Rea; No. 63, Katherine V. Shields and William D. Rainey; No. 68, female department, Helen Richards; No. 69, female department, Henrietta Robertson; No. 85, primary department, Ruth Bein; No. 89, male department, Doric F. Kauffman; No. 94, primary department, Henrietta W. Hoover; No. 97, Elizabeth McNabb; No. 98, Anna E. Bolton; No. 126, Minnie E. Hart; No. 130, Eudora D. Snyder and Helen M. Vreeland; No. 133, Etta E. Murphy; No. 135, Amy E. Singleton; No. 144, Sophronia W. Byrnes and Rachel Perlowitz; No. 147, Joseph Fitzgerald; No. 160, primary department, Stella Schonfeld; No. 144, Isabella B. Ritzer; No. 164, Rachel Goldschmidt, Miriam Eckstein, and Lillian E. Prior; No. 167, Bessie Pinder and Maud L. Schoonmaker.

Substitute teachers of kindergartens nominated: Gertrude A. Whitehead, Elizabeth T. H. Angell, Mary M. Connelly, Mabel Owen, Winifred Munckwitz, Eleanor M. Contencin.

Celia Francis was named Principal of School 150.

The following were nominated for service in the evening high schools:

Harlem—Edgar M. Barber, bookkeeping, transferred from the East Side Evening High School; Loring, Arnold, physics and applied mechanics, vice Hugo Neuman, resigned; Walter Timme, chemistry, vice Anton H. Schultze, resigned; Emil P. Wendler, chemistry.

East Side—Donald C. McLaren, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, vice Charles Denleth, Jr., resigned; David R. Runyon, bookkeeping, vice Edgar M. Barber, transferred to Harlem Evening High School.

Woman's Evening High School: Emilie M. Gambier, French; Frances B. Thomas, Latin, vice Elizabeth Mathews, declined.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. Shea Says War Department Regulations Have Caused Delay.

Bridge Commissioner Shea yesterday sent to the Mayor a report in regard to the delay in beginning work on the two projected bridges over the East River, one between Manhattan and the Borough of Brooklyn and one between Manhattan and Queens. Mr. Shea says that the War Department requires maps to be made showing all details, and that the preparation of these maps has delayed the work.

Preliminary examinations for the most available sites have been made, he says, but no definite location has yet been fixed. Mr. Shea defends his department against the Mayor's charge of tardiness by submitting a statement showing that four years were consumed in making the preliminary work on the new East River bridge.

TWELFTH WARD PARK BONDS.

Council Authorizes an Issue of $1,473,017.63 for Awards.

The Council yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of Estimate to issue $1,473,017.63 in municipal bonds for the payment of awards for the Twelfth Ward Park. Two other bond issues, those of $305,000, for the payment of debts incurred in completing the Speedway, and of $2,000,000 for repaving streets in all five boroughs, were defeated.

Councilman Francisco's ordinance requiring elevated railroad companies to construct a guard rail and lay a plank walk along their structures, under a penalty of $50 for each day of violation, was adopted, without reference to a committee. This is the first instance of rapid transit legislation in the Council since consolidation, every other measure having been sent to a committee before passage.

After a long deliberation the Fire Commissioner was authorized to expend $250 for decorations and music on the fireboats during the naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey.

CITY MAY SAVE ON GAS BILLS.

Public Improvements Board Has a Plan for Subdivisions.

On the recommendation of Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, the Board of Public Improvements yesterday passed resolutions requesting the Municipal Assembly to authorize the subdivision of the city into sections, according to the lighting of the streets by the various gas companies.

Commissioner Kearny's communication stated that the New Amsterdam Gas Company lighted 3,400 street lamps at $12 per year each; the Standard Gas Company, 1,900 lamps at $12.90 each, and the Consolidated Gas Company, 14,402 lamps at $17 each. The board resolved to recommend the following divisions:

First—All streets and avenues where the New Amsterdam Gas Company has mains. Second—All streets and avenues where the Standard Gas Company has mains, but where the New Amsterdam Company has no mains. Third—All streets and avenues where the Consolidated Gas Company has mains, but where neither of the above-named companies has mains.

This plan makes the territories of the New Amsterdam and Standard Companies as large as possible, and, as they are the lowest bidders, the city would profit from the arrangement.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

is the baking powder of general use, its sale exceeding that of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

No article could have obtained such wide and wonderful employment save through its own superlative merits.

Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the bread more healthful and the cake of finer appearance and flavor, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in any other leavening agent.

Royal is the foremost baking powder in all the world

Great efforts are made to sell low-priced baking powders, made from alum. Alum powders are dangerous to health, and their sale is totally forbidden in many cities.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE WAR TAX.

Government Orders New York Telephone Company to Submit a Sworn Statement.

Collector of Internal Revenue Treat of the Second District, acting upon instructions from Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson at Washington, has requested the New York Telephone Company to furnish a sworn statement of the number of messages sent under the contract for 600 messages for $90 contracted between July 1, 1898, and May 1, 1899. This is to enforce the war tax of a cent a message, which the telephone company made strenuous efforts to evade. After all legal means were exhausted, the company appealed to Commissioner Wilson. The following ruling was returned to Collector Treat:

"You are advised that this office holds that on each of the messages sent under the 600 messages for $90 contract, a tax of 1 cent should be imposed, and you are directed to require the New York Telephone Company to furnish you with a sworn statement of messages sent under this form of contract and report the same to this office."

Soon after the war tax was levied the company reduced its toll of 10 cents for messages from 15 cents. This, it was alleged, was done to evade the law regarding war taxation. Later the price of private lines was reduced from $90 to $75 for 600 messages. This latter reduction also, it was claimed, was made to evade the war tax. If the subscriber to the private line sent less than 600 messages, however, the rate was necessarily brought under the war-tax ruling. It is on this point that the late ruling was made. It is estimated that the amount due the Government from the telephone company under the ruling is between $5,000 and $8,000.

LAWYERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Referee Reports that Witnesses Were Schooled in False Testimony.

Wilber McBride, who was appointed as referee by Justice Truax to inquire into the circumstances connected with the action brought in the Supreme Court by Harriet Nugent against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, states in his report, which was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, that the law firm of Oppenheim & Oppenheim was guilty of collusion, fraud, and conspiracy with the witnesses who testified at the trial of the suit in favor of the plaintiff.

The suit was brought to recover $10,000 damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company by Harriet Nugent, the mother and guardian ad litem of Harriet Nugent, a four-year-old child, who was run over by a horse car opposite 43 Madison Street, on May 5, 1896. It was claimed that her right leg was so injured that it had to be amputated at the knee. The trial resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000. The company appealed to the Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment, and a further appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which has not yet been tried.

Referee McBride, in his report, says: "From the testimony produced before me and my observation of the respective witnesses, I am convinced that the allegations in the defendant's affidavits upon the pending motion to vacate the judgment are true in all material particulars, and that plaintiff's witnesses, Sadie McDonnell, Mary Langstaff, Ellen O'Reilly, and Margaret Fraser, all testified falsely before the jury as to material facts, and that the first two never saw the accident at all.

"I am further convinced that these witnesses were produced at the trial with full knowledge of their incapacity on the part of the plaintiff's attorneys, and that they had been coached and schooled in such false testimony by said attorneys."

Married at Father's Deathbed.

Miss Lydia Louise Freeman of 389 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, and Edwin Schwartzenback were married on Monday night at the bedside of the bride's father, Charles Freeman, who was seriously ill. The attending physician had notified the family that Mr. Freeman could not recover. He called his wife and children and told his daughter that as she and Mr. Schwartzenback were to be married soon he would like to have the ceremony performed at once. The Rev. W. R. Ackert of the West Hoboken Reformed Church was summoned, and he performed the ceremony. An hour later Mr. Freeman died. He was fifty-seven years old. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

President Diaz Gets Leave of Absence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20.—The Senate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session to-day, by a unanimous vote, granted to President Diaz twenty-one days' leave of absence to visit Chicago.

THE KEARSARGE TO SAIL.

New Battleship Will Leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Boston for Her Official Trial.

The new battleship Kearsarge will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning for Boston. The vessel was taken out of dry dock yesterday, and is now in first-class trim for her official trial, which will take place over the Cape Ann course on Monday. To-morrow or Saturday a private test of the ship's powers will be made over the course by her builders. She will then be taken back to Boston, where she will take on the Government Board of Inspection for her official trial. The converted yacht Scorpion and several naval tugs will act as station boats on the course over which the trial is to be made.

The only adverse criticism yet passed upon the new battleship at the navy yard was expressed yesterday by Capt. Frank Wildes, who commanded the cruiser Boston in the battle of Manila Bay. He gave it as his opinion that not more than one of the big guns, either in the forward or aft set of turrets, could be fired at a time. The new superimposed turrets, containing two eight-inch guns above and two thirteen-inch guns below, he thought, were so arranged that the man firing one of the lower guns would have his eardrums torn by the discharge of one of the upper guns, the muzzle of which would be immediately above his head. Capt. Wildes, however, spoke in high praise of all other features of the new warship.

LEGAL NOTES.

FALL OF A PEDESTRIAN UPON AN EARTH SIDEWALK.—A judgment upon a verdict for $1,000 was awarded in Albany County in favor of Bridget Hogan in her suit against the City of Watervliet, for injuries she received from slipping and falling upon an earth sidewalk in that city. On this sidewalk, which was upon a much traveled street, were inequalities and depressions, so slight as not to obstruct the ordinary use of the walk by pedestrians, but sufficient to prevent water to collect in them, which froze in the event of a sudden fall in temperature. The plaintiff, while passing along this sidewalk, fell upon ice which was formed in the depressions and was covered with snow. The Third Appellate Division, in reversing the judgment, held that the existence of these inequalities and depressions did not afford a sufficient basis for charging the city with negligence. "I do not think," Justice Herrick said, in giving the opinion of the Court, "that we can hold that permitting the existence of so-called dirt or earthen sidewalks constitutes negligence; nor do I think we can hold it negligence if such walks are not kept in such a condition that water will not remain upon them in any spot or place a sufficient length of time to freeze in case of a sudden change of temperature."

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CREDITOR'S ACTION TO SET ASIDE CONVEYANCE.—John J. Rosselle, who had obtained a judgment against John J. Hanson in his lifetime, brought an action against Florence Klein and others in the Supreme Court, in Fulton County, under Section 7 of Chapter 417 of the Laws of 1897, providing that a creditor of a deceased insolvent debtor having a claim against his estate in an amount exceeding $100, may, without obtaining judgment upon his claim, maintain an action to set aside a conveyance or transfer made in fraud of the decedent's creditors. The complaint alleged the death of the insolvent, the existence of a claim against him of over $100 in favor of the plaintiff, a conveyance by the debtor of all his property, for no consideration and with intent to defraud his creditors, and that he left no other property with which to pay his debts. On appeal by Frank H. Mills from judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the Third Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, which overruled a demurrer to the complaint, holding that this was a statement of all the facts necessary to constitute a cause of action under the statute cited.

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ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.—Valentine G. Foehner, who had an ante-nuptial contract with his wife, Maria Foehner, that if he should survive her he should have the absolute title to all the personal property left by her, brought an action after her death in Rochester, in May, 1898, to recover of the Rochester Savings Bank $1,567 and interest which had been deposited by Mrs. Foehner in her lifetime. She had left a will, and Charles M. Huber, her executor, was subsequently made a party defendant. The Fourth Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed a judgment of the Special Term dismissing the action, holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the ante-nuptial agreement only operated to transfer to the husband the title to the residuum of the personal property left by the wife after her estate had been duly administered, and that the husband was not entitled to maintain the action, notwithstanding the fact that the time for the presentation of claims against the wife's estate had expired, and that the husband had paid the amount of such claims as had been presented.

Aid for Hyman Feltman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $3 from Mrs. B. H. for Hyman Feltman, the messenger boy who left Bellevue Hospital before being cured, to aid in the support of his mother. The money was delivered. It will be many weeks before the boy will have recovered sufficiently to resume his work.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PRICE THREE CENTS—ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER IN ADVANCE.

To be sure of getting a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES from your newsdealer next Sunday, order in advance to-day. Strictly a newspaper—three cents Sunday, one cent daily.—Adv.

CITY'S GRAIN COMMERCE

State Commission Gives a Hearing on Elevator Charges.

INCREASE IN EXPORT TRADE

Eli Bernays So Testifies and Says the Charges at This Port Are Reasonable.

There was a public hearing before the State Commission yesterday afternoon on the subject of grain elevator charges, it having been stated that the charges were excessive and had tended to deflect much of the grain trade from New York. The hearing was held in the board's rooms in the Produce Exchange. B. L. Fairchild was counsel for the commission, while W. L. Dykman appeared as counsel for the International Elevating Company, whose President, E. G. Burgess, was the first witness. The company, Mr. Burgess testified, was organized under the laws of New Jersey, in June, 1891, with a capital of $1,000,000, which was increased to $1,800,000 when the other companies were absorbed. These were the New York Floating Company, the Knapp Elevator Company, and Annan & Co.

In 1893 the McCord Company was taken in, and the following year the Atlantic Elevator Company was absorbed. The charges in 1891, he said, for elevating grain were were 1⅛ cents per bushel, but by rebates the price was now reduced to three-quarters of a cent, net. Under the charter of the company it was to charge only five-eighths of a cent per bushel, but the law was very vague, and so the company decided to make extra charges for moving services.

President Schieren asked the witness whether the law was violated in that respect, and the latter replied he did not think so. New York had twenty miles of water front. Besides the grain merchants of New York consented to pay the extra eighth of a cent, and they could abolish it whenever they saw fit. Mr. Burgess swore that the company never gave away a single share of stock to any one.

Mr. Fairchild asked the witness whether when Annan & Co. entered the combination it did not sell to the company a number of old boats for high prices. Among these was the Union, which was bought for $20,000, and which had not been used since 1882; the London, which was bought for $26,000, and was sold for $500, and the Eldridge, which was bought for $28,000 and was sold for $300.

A tilt between opposing counsel followed, Mr. Dykman for the company charging Mr. Fairchild with drawing unjust conclusions. Mr. Burgess added that great changes had been made in the handling of grain as the sizes of the steamers were increased. The money was paid for the company's good will as well. Formerly a floating elevator which threw 5,000 bushels of grain an hour was considered all right, but now elevators were required that could throw 15,000 bushels an hour, and large steamers would not allow slow-working elevators to approach them.

Eli Bernays, a member of the Produce Exchange, was the next witness, and declared that the service rendered by the International Elevating Company to the grain export trade of this city was excellent. The charges for handling the grain were quite reasonable, he said, and besides the elevating company made an inspection of grains that did not come within the range of inspection of the Produce Exchange. Inspection was so rigid that the company's certificates of inspection were now unquestioned by European receivers.

The witness said that the statements about New York running behind in the grain trade were not true. Not only had New York not lost any of the export trade, but that trade had considerably increased on account of the rigid inspection of grain by the Produce Exchange and the International Elevating Company, and in consequence of other facilities that are to be had in this port. European merchants preferred to have grain shipped from New York. It arrived more expeditiously and in better order than that sent from other ports.

Mr. Bernays was asked whether he was a stockholder in the International Elevating Company, and he replied in the negative. "When I could buy stock," he said, "I did not have the money, and now that I have the money I cannot get the stock."

An adjournment was then taken until 11 o'clock this morning.

LIKES FLUSHING VERY WELL.

Mr. Bowne Had Not Been Out of the Town in 30 Years Until Yesterday.

Commissioner of Jurors Edward Knauer of Queens County is responsible for the introduction of a novelty into the life of Cornell Bowne, a well-to-do farmer of Flushing. Mr. Bowne was summoned yesterday to appear before the Commissioner and state his qualifications to serve as a juror.

The trip to Long Island City was the first time Mr. Bowne had been out of Flushing since the sixties, when he visited New York to see Barnum's circus. Although living within an hour's ride of the Brooklyn Bridge Mr. Bowne has never seen the structure.

Mr. Bowne has no desire to travel, believing it to be more to his advantage to remain at home and attend to his farm. He sends his sons to market with his produce.

Rev. Dr. Morrison Called to Oregon.

The Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Throop Avenue and Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, has received a call to become the rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Portland, Oregon. Dr. Morrison thinks favorably of the call, but has not come to a decision. He has been rector of St. Matthew's for nearly ten years.

In our new Fall stock there is not even "standing room" for a man's shoe made according to any manufacturer's idea.

The models are our adaptations from the very best $10 and $15 custom shoes; they've a style, a swing, a solidity that will please every man.

Calfskin, patent leather, enamel leather and russet; $3.50 and $5—and we guarantee them in every detail.

If you don't want a Fall overcoat on your back, we've just the sort you'll be proud to carry on your arm; $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

"SOROSIS" SHOES.

Black or tan, boots and shoes,—made of light, medium and heavy weight leather,—from fine "Sorosis" kid to stout calf. Designs include a variety of models so diverse that every type of foot is represented, $3.50 per pair.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO DOUBLE ITS FORMER SIZE, IN ORDER TO AFFORD ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF PURCHASERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

American Hosiery Co.

Salesrooms, 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery.

Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool. Balbriggan and Cotton, in all weights, Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits

NO BETTER IN THE WORLD

NEWS OF THIEVES OVER A WIRE.

Telephone Figures Largely in Capture of Alleged Bath Beach Burglar.

The telephone figured largely in the capture of an alleged burglar at Bath Beach early yesterday morning. Albert Kohler, bartender in Robert Mitchell's saloon, at Bath Avenue and Bay Nineteenth Street, discovered two burglars at work in the grocery store of Edward H. Moloughney, on the corner opposite.

He promptly rang up Police Headquarters on the telephone, and told Sergt. James Keenan, the operator on duty, of his discovery. Keenan in turn called up the Bath Beach Police Station, and Roundsman Langford and Patrolman Ballou hurried around to the grocery.

The burglars made off at their approach and the policemen gave chase. One man was captured. The prisoner described himself as John Casey, twenty-seven years old, of 13 Bowery, Manhattan. In the Coney Island Police Court he was remanded for a hearing. He denied he was one of the men who entered the grocery.

Moloughney's place appears to possess unusual attractions for burglars. It was entered by thieves on Monday night and about $200 worth of goods were carried off. Nothing was stolen yesterday.

DRIVER FRACTURES HIS SKULL.

Dies After Walking Two Hours with Bandaged Head.

Timothy Brayton, a truck driver, living at 84 Varick Street, fractured his skull yesterday morning, and walked and rode about with a bandage around his head for nearly two hours in a vain attempt to find his home.

Brayton was loading his truck with bales of sheeting on Pier 1, East River, yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock, when he missed his footing and slipped from the pile of bales on the truck, striking on his head. An ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital bandaged Brayton's head, and then asked him if he was "all right." According to several men who were on the pier, Brayton was tottering on his feet but he answered: "Yes, I'm all right." The doctor then drove away.

William Smart, one of Brayton's fellow-workmen, then set out with the injured man to take him home. They boarded a Fulton Street car, but Brayton was incapable of saying where he lived. He rapidly grew worse, and finally began to vomit blood. The conductor of the car seeing this put the men off the car. With much difficulty Smart got the injured man back to Pier 1, and the ambulance was again called. He died soon after his arrival at the hospital.

TO FIGHT DR. BRIGGS.

New Publication Begins with This Apparent Object.

Church Defence, a new Episcopal monthly, issued its first number this morning. It is managed by William Wirt Mills, and is published from The Tribune Building, in this city.

The object of the new publication seems to be to carry on the fight against the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who was ordained as a priest in the Episcopal Church May 14 of this year. An account of the ordination and the facts that preceded it is given under the heading "History of a Sacrilege." In its leading editorial article the periodical says:

"Church Defence comes to do its part in the battle with unbelief. The Gospel is first pure, then peaceable. There can be no peace between faith and unbelief, and when the arch-enemy of souls comes stalking in surplice and stole, the call to battle against error becomes more imperative. Now unbelief boldly demands admission to the priesthood, and a Bishop has been found to lay hands upon an avowed disciple of error, an impugner of God's Holy Word.

"This sacrilege was not committed thoughtlessly or unadvisedly, but in the face of serious and earnest protests. It was not an erratic incident, but it was a concerted assault upon the citadel of faith."

In another it is said:

"The Church has one Bible, Dr. Briggs has another, which is a mere collection of extracts from Holy Scripture."

O'Neill's.

Women's Fall Suits!

Three exceptional values from the largest and Best Stock of Tailor-made Suits in New York.

Black Cheviot Suits with Fly Front Walking Coat full lined with Black Taffeta, Habit Shape Skirt, percaline lined and bound with velveteen. **11.98**

Homespun Suits in Medium and Dark Oxford, Fly Front Jacket lined with Taffeta, Habit Shape Skirt lined with Percaline and bound with velveteen, **12.98**

Traveling Suits of Double face Coverts in Tan and Blue effects, new box shape, Reefer Jacket with Plaid Revers, skirt is the correct shape and finished with rows of stitching, **25.00**

A Complete Stock of Separate Dress Skirts in the newest shapes and materials at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

If we please you, tell others; If we don't, tell us.

Bicycle Suits—only a few—get a hurry-up price this morning—$3.50. They were $8, $10, $12 & $14.

These suits at the Chambers St. and 13th St. stores only.

Odds and ends of last year's fall and winter Business Suits, (at the 13th St. store), originally $20, $22 & $25, today $12.

Only 120 Suits, mostly 34, 35, 38, 40 and 42 breast-measure.

They won't last long.

Boys' School Suits: $3.50, $4 & $5. Closing out Boys' Furnishings at 13th St.—half price.

Unusual display of 500. Neck wear.

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Weber & Fields's Music Hall Reopens to-night with the New Burlesques, Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's.

14th St THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & S 4th Week of the Great Melodramatic Success, A YOUNG WIFE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Thos. E. Shea in The Man-o-Wars-Man. Sat. Nght. Only—Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde. Next week, KELLAR, the Magician.

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HARLEM Op. House. JULIA MARLOWE in Colinette. Ev. 8:15. Sat. M't. 2:15 Next Week—A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Continuous Show. Theatre, 2 Co's.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House, THE WHITE SQUADRON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY. Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ...Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8 sharp Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wednesday & Sat. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in.....THE KING'S MUSKETEER.....

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée at 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW / The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'g, 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Last 2 weeks. Charles Frohman Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA Matinée Wed., Sept. 27, instead of Sept. 30.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. Matinées, 2:15. "A Succ-ssful Laugh-Loosener."—Evg. World.

Garden Theatre. 27th St. and Madison Av. Opens Monday. Seats Ready. JAMES K. HACKETT In Anthony Hope's Greatest Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

GARDEN THEATRE. MR. CHARLES FROHMAN Has the honor to announce The Reappearance of MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD For a Limited Engagement, NOVEMBER 20TH, IN CYRANO de BERGERAC.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St. EVGS., 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

THE NEW YORK, B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 9th BIG MONTH. THE MAN in the MOON, Including the Lyric Venus, Marguerite CORNILLE TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE, Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:30 to midnight. Dewey Mats. Wed. Sep. 27; Sat., Sep. 30, & Mon., Oc. 2.

ST. STEPHEN'S WINE CELLAR Under the CAFE BOULEVARD, 156 2d Avenue. OPENS TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT. The Famous Boulevard Gypsey Band.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON In a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC. **Matinee Wed., Sept. 27th, instead Sat., Sept. 30th.

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BIJOU, B'way & 20th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FUN FAST & FURIOUS, IN PARADISE Richard Golden, Minnie Seligman, & Star Cast.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat Matinée SATURDAY. THE GHETTO

HAMMERSTEIN'S, VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. The Rogers Bros. IN Wall Street.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Special Wed. Mat. next week. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp **Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL, 125th St. & 7th Av. Resd. Orch., 50c.; Bal., 25c. PAULINE HALL AND 20 OTHERS.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. ROYAL BURLESQUERS. "A FEMALE POLITICIAN."

DEWEY PARADE.—Reservoir Grand Stand, 5th Av., 40th to 42d St.; reserved seats, $5; boxes, $50. On sale at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel;) Gilsey, Waldorf-Astoria. Telephone, 682-18. Miller's, 120 Broadway; Rullman's 111 Broadway.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO ROYLES, Bogert & O'Brien. Mortland & Murray.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Baseball, Polo Gds., To-day, 3:30 P. M. PITTSBURG VS. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

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BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES Sept. 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M. OCEAN VIEW HANDICAP. FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS. Trains from New York leave Whitehall St every 20 minutes; Park Row via Brooklyn Bridge every 10 minutes. Music by Lander.